MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 20th. FEBRUARY 1805. Number 1011.

Madras Theatre.

NEVER ACTED HERE.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

WILL BE PERFORMED

The Merchant of Guadaloupe,

A PLAY IN THREE ACTS,

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED

THE FARCE,

OF THE

Village Lawyer.

Pantheon, 20th. February 1805.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

Will be repeated by particular Request

AT THE HOUSE OF

Mr. P. SUARES

In Semboo Doss Street, No. 3,

THE COMEDY,

VIRTUE EVER TRIUMPHS,

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED

A FARCE.

☞ Price of Tickets as usual.

Advertisement,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at my Office, on or before

Wednesday, the 20th, Instant.

AT NOON,

FOR THE SUPPLY OF

Thirty Thousand Star Pagodas,

IN CASH,

for BILLS on the COMMISSIONERS for VICTUALLING HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, LONDON, at Ninety Days Sight.

BASIL COCHRANE,

Agent for Victualling.

Fort St. George, 19th. Feb. 1805.

Advertisement,

MADEIRA WINE,

At 250 Star Pags. per Pipe.
200 Ditto Ditto.
150 Ditto Ditto.

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. HUNTER & HAY.

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING

OF THE

SECOND CLASS,

OF THE

Thirteenth Madras Road Lottery,

WILL POSITIVELY BEGIN ON THE

First March next,

THE HOLDERS of TICKETS not drawn in the FIRST CLASS are therefore requested to EXCHANGE them into the SECOND before the above mentioned period, as no *postponing* will take place, and those TICKETS not exchanged before the First of March well be considered as forfeited.

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.

Madras, 19th February, 1805.

Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATION of the Estate of Mr. PHILIP ROBERTSON, late Master Attendant at Porto Novo, deceased, having been granted to Mr. JOHN STANDIVER SHERMAN, as Bond Creditor.—All Persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to pay the amount of such debts, and those having claims upon the Estate, to state the same to the Administrator.

Madras, 19th Feb, 1805.

NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT

BILLS

ON THE

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS & COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY,

At 90 Days Sight,

ARE NOW FOR SALE AT MY OFFICE,

At 9s. Sterling the Star Pagoda.

SPECIE only can be received, and BILLS will be made out for any amount required.

THOS. HOSEASON,

NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office, Madras, 11th. Feb. 1805.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 22d. February.

At 10 o'Clock,

PLATE,

VIZ.

COFFEE Pot—Tea Pot and Stand—Egg Stand with Cups and Spoons—Sugar Vases and Covers—Table Cross—Butter Trowel—Salt Cellers with Spoons—Muffineers—Soup Ladles—Cruet Stand with Bottles complete—Bottle Stands—Candlesticks — Toasting Forks — Table, Desert, Tea, Marrow & Mustard Spoons.

ALSO

Three Chests of good English Claret, which will be put up in lots of ... dozens—Twelve Dozen of Batavia Arrack—a Case with a pair of plain Pistols, by Knox complete—a Pair of handsome Piller Shades with Glass Stand—Six Europe Trunks—Three Boxes containing a fine

COLLECTION OF SHELLS.

AND

Two good Second hand Palankeens—a handsome Europe Built Craneneck,

CARRIAGE,

WITH A PAIR OF

Bay Horses,

AND

A PAIR OF

PLATED EUROPE HARNESS,

THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN.

Returning Home.

A pair of large Serviceable BAY CARRIAGE HORSES.

BY ORDER

OF THE

EXECUTORS TO THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

ANTONIO DE SOUZA, Esq.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

On the Twenty-fifth of February,

ON THE PREMISES,

Between the hours of 5 & 6 in the Afternoon.

A LARGE Spacious HOUSE and GARDEN, situated on Choultry Plain, known by the name of SIR PAUL JODDRELL's Garden.—The Garden containing Eighteen Cawnies, — Eighteen Grounds, and One Thousand three Hundred and fifty-seven superficial feet, and is well stocked with numerous Cocoanut and Sundry productive Trees, with several Wells.

Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the Remainder in 15 (fifteen) days; in default of which the Premises will be resold, and the first Purchaser to be Responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

On THURSDAY, next, the 28th Instant,

Between 4 & 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

By Private Contract,

A NEW Built TERRACED HOUSE and GROUND, situated in Soonca-Ramah Chitty Street, No. 18, measuring in Length, sixty-six and quarter feet, Consisting of a Hall, three Rooms, a Godown, Cookroom, Necessary, Well, and front Varandahs.

Conditions of Sale.

Ten Per Cent. of the Purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, the Remainder in 15 days, in default of which, the Premises will be resold, at the Risk and Expence of the first Purchaser, with all advantage forfeited.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY, the 2d. March,

Between the hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A NEW Built Upper Roomed HOUSE and GROUND, No. 4, Situated at Peddy Naiks Pettah, in the second street of Audiapah Naik's Garden, between the House of Pultra Vaukom Ponnapah and [illegible] Eighty feet, in Breadth Thirty feet—Consisting of a Hall, three Rooms and a Gallery, both sides, the lower has a Hall, four Rooms, Godown, Back-yard, Cookroom, &c.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 7th. March next,

ON THE PREMISES,

Between the hours of 4 & 5 in the afternoon,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract)

THE HOUSE and GARDEN situated at the Luz, known by the name of *Drake's Garden*, with a large Spacious Terraced HOUSE, consisting of a Hall and six Rooms, with extensive Out-Houses, Stobling and Coach House.—The Garden is stocked with a number of Fruit Trees, measuring seventeen St. Thomé Cawnies, ten Grounds, and one thousand two hundred and thirty and three quarter square feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL,

For Further particulars apply to HEEFKE, FAURE and CO.

For Sale on Commission.

BY HEEFKE FAURE, and C[illegible]

A FEW HAWKES-BI[illegible]

TURT[illegible]

LATELY ARRIVED [illegible]

BRIG AN[illegible]

Weighing from three to four hundred Po[illegible]

☞ They are kept at the Bason of L[illegible] CLIVE's Canal.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co

A FEW PIPES OF EXCELLENT

MADEIRA WIN[illegible]

FROM [illegible] HE FIRST HOU[illegible]

AT [illegible] OF

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 21st. February,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock.

SUNDRY articles of Plate—Furniture—Glass and China Ware, belonging to a Gentleman, leaving the Presidency—a pair of Pistols, by Jover in a case—a handsome Hooka, with Silver Surpoose, complete—and a Black Sumatra Horse, with a Bandy Hood and Harness—also, a Tritchinopoly Bandy Harness,

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To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 21st. Feb.

At 12 o'Clock.

A HOUSE and GARDEN with suitable Out Offices, and Stabling, situated at Vipery, Built by the late *George Parry Esq.* and at present occupied by Colonel Oliver, it contains sixteen Cawnies two Grounds and one thousand four hundred and sixty four and a half square feet.

ALSO

A HOUSE and GARDEN with Out Offices, and Stabling, situated at Marmalong, Built by the late *Antonio De Souza Esq.* measuring nineteen Cawnies, nine Grounds and three hundred and seventy-nine square feet.

AND

A BUNGALOW and GARDEN, situated at Royapooram, measuring three Cawnies, and two thousand one hundred and eighty square feet.

Ten per Cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue in fifteen Days, in default of which they will be sold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The expence of the Conveyances to be borne by the Purchaser or Purchasers.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A SET of Mahogany Dining Tables, measuring 15 and a half feet, by 5 & a half—a small Europe Liquor Case, with six bottles—a capital Mahogany Escruitore with secret Drawers—and a handsome set of brown edged Queen's Ware—and a few sets of Plain ditto,

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For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

MADEIRA in Bottle,—Real Coniac Brandy in Ten Gallon Kegs, and Bottles,—Best Hollands Gin in Large and Small Cases—Excellant French Claret.—Mild Pale Ale in Bottles.

ALSO

A FEW BAGS OF

[illegible]LT PETRE,

OF THE

FIRST QUALITY.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

THE FOLLOWING,

[illegible]ALUABLE BOOKS,

[illegible]ICHARDSON's Persian and Arabic Dictionary--Gladwin's Persian Moon[illegible]he[illegible]—Gilchrist's Oriental Linguist and [illegible]mar—Jones's Persian Gr[illegible]r—[illegible]n's Malay Dictionary a[illegible] [illegible]ur's de Mathematio[illegible]

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 20th. February, 1805.

PACKET OVERLAND.

A Packet overland was received on Sunday last, bringing Intelligence to the 18th. of October. The only particular we have yet obtained is, that a small British Squadron had fallen in with four homeward bound SPANISH GALLEONS, very richly laden, and agreeably to orders, had demanded their proceeding to an English Port, and which being refused, an Engagement had ensued, which included with the CAPTURE of THREE of the Galleons:—the fourth blew up during the Action.

On Monday morning, a Royal Salute was fired from the Garrison, and by His Majesty's Ships in the Roads, on the delivery, by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR, of a LETTER from HIS MAJESTY, to HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB. The Letter was brought to India by His Excellency General SIR JOHN CRADDOCK, K. B. and was presented to His Highness with the forms and ceremonies usual on such occasions. His Highness afterwards gave an elegant Breakfast, which was graced with the presence of Lady Bentinck, the Commander in Chief, General Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. and most of the principal Officers and Gentlemen at the Presidency.

Yesterday His Highness the NABOB AZEEM UL DOWLAH, paid a Ceremonial Visit to the Right Honorable the Governor, at the Council House in the Fort. A Royal Salute was fired on His Highnesses arrival and departure.

On Saturday arrived the Honorable Company's Ships; Ocean Captain Mac Taggart, Huddart Captain Eastfield, Indus Captain George Halden, Harriet Captain Lynch, Lord Keith Captain Patrick Ramage, and Euphrates Captain White; with the *Recaptured* Ship Eliza.

The above Fleet left England on the 4th. of September, and Madeira the 4th. October.

PASSENGERS.

INDUS—Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Daly, Miss Yates, Miss Mason, Captain H. Mason, Mr. J. Daly, Mr. M. Yates, Mr. J. Locke, Mr. T. Marret, Mr. B. Smith, Messrs. Faris, Macdonald, J. Bonner, G. Smith, Hoofstetter, Mortimer, Scott, Bett, and Bove, *Cadets.*

LORD KEITH—Mrs. Ludlow and Child, Samuel Ludlow, Esq. John Ferguson, Esq. Lieut. B. Jones, Lieut. D. Campbell, Lieut. G. Macauly, Ensign G. C. Smith, 17th foot, Lieut. G. Hardley, Mr. T. Tweedie, Mr. R. Woolf, Mr. H. Irwin, Lieut. John Russel, Lewis Mackie, Esq. Messrs. T. Fidders, W. Bertram, W. Jamison, S. Houlton, J. Small, J. Heard, A. Fraser, T. Griffiths, G. Casement, G. Highmore, J. R. Jackson, J. Maxwell, and G. Bell, *Cadets.*

OCEAN—Mrs. Littlejohn, Miss Oliver, Miss Gilbert, Ross H. M. 34th Regiment, Cornet Fullerton 19th Regiment L. D. Messrs. T. Pottinger, I. Roberts, Robert Mackerrell, H. L. White, W. N. Marsh, J. Duncan, W. Pickersgill, W. A. Hornnidge, and E. Howell, *Cadets.*

HUDDART—Mr. G. Anderson, Surgeon, Mr. Thomas Harding, Factor, and Five Officers of the 17th foot.

HARRIETT—Colonel Bateman, Bengal Artillery, Lieutenant Harvey, Ensigns Pickersgill and Lloyd, 17th foot, Messrs. H. O'Brien, G. Uthoff, and C. Campbell, *Cadets, for Bengal.*—Messrs. J. Maddock, H. Wheeler, J. Cookson, S. Hawthorne, J. Ranken, J. Sawford, B. Lissmore, T. Robinson, H. Smith, J. Godfrey, T. Thackery, R. Hornsby, Z. Burne and W. James, *Cadets, for Madras.*

The Ships abovementioned sailed in company witd the TRAVERS, UNION, DEVAYNES, and SKELTON CASTLE;—parted company with the two former, on the 19th. Nov. bound to St. Helena, and with the two latter Ships on the 2d. ult. bound to Bombay.

The Extra Ship UNION, of Bengal, on her homeward-bound passage, had fallen in with and engaged a large and valuable French ship, near St. Helena, which she captured; and had arrived at Blackwall, in safety with her Prize.

On Sunday arrived the Ship Euphrates from Bassorah and Bombay. PASSENGERS,—Mr. Stewart, Mr. Sutliffe, Mrs. Shields and Child.

On Friday last arrived the Ships Waldegrave & Mary, from Bombay:—PASSENGERS, Lieut. Allen, Mr. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, W. Godwin, Esq. and Mrs. Holland.

The Eliza, late Commanded by Capt. Waters, and captured by La Psyche, was retaken on the 25th. ultimo, by the extra Ships, with which she arrived in the roads. She [illegible] attempted to escape.

The Danish Ship Tre Venner, Capt. Pete[r]son, sailed from Tranquebar, on the 13th. ins[t.] bound to Copenhagen.

Mr. BOALTH, late Secretary to the Da[nish] Government, is arrived at Tranquebar, f[rom] Europe, *via* Bengal.

His Excellency Lieut. General SIR [JOHN] CRADDOCK, K. B. took his seat at the C[ouncil] Board on Friday last, under the salute d[ue to] his rank.

PASSENGERS on the H. C. Ship Monar[ch] omitted in our last Supplement:—George C[illegible] [illegible], Esq. and Major H. Nash.

Ship CORNWALLIS, Capt. La[illegible] Calcutta, from Trincomallie [illegible] Watson— D[illegible]

Application for Tonnage upon that Ship, will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, until the 25th Instant. *Gov. Gazette.*

BIRTH.

On the 2d Instant, in Camp near Hydrabad, the Lady of CAPT. DALRYMPLE, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th Instant, at Pondicherry, CAPTAIN JOSIAH MARSHAL, Secretary to the Military Board, to MRS. PRESCOTT.

DEATH.

On the 11th Instant at Tranquebar, Mrs. Caemmerer, Wife of the Rev. Dr. CAEMMERER, Danish Missionary.

COLOMBO,—4th. February.

Lieutenant Colonel BROWNRIGG, having been Appointed Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces on Ceylon, all reports to be made in future to that Officer.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to appoint Captain ARTHUR JOHNSTON of the Caffre Corps, Commandant of Hambantotte, Vice PRENDERGAST.

COLOMBO.—Arrived January the 14th. Brig Theresa, from Madras, Passengers, Major Colebrooke, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Peckham of Colonel Baillie's Regt.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived January the 29th. the French Ship La Minerve, Prize to H. M. Squadron off the Mauritius, Ship Friendship, Captain Robert Suxpitch, from Bombay, Passengers, Lieut. Hewitson, Lieut. Davidson,—Ship India, Captain W. Kinsey, from Bombay, Passenger, Mr. A. Gardiner.

LONDON GAZETTE,—1st. Sept. 1804.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a BARON of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to GERARD LAKE, Esq. General and Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of BARON LAKE, of Delhi, and Laswary, and of Aston-Clinton, in the county of Buckingham:

The King has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Major General the Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY, to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honorable Order of the BATH.

WHITEHALL, August 8th 1804.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Melville, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. James Gambier, Esq. Vice-admiral of the Red Squadron of H. M. fleet; Sir John Colpoys, Kt. of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and admiral of the Blue squadron of H. M. fleet; Philip Patton, Esq. Vice-admiral of the Red squadron of H. M. fleet; Wm. Dickinson, jun. Esq. and the Rt. Hon. Sir Evan Nepean bart. to be H. M. Commissioners for executing the office of High admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

The King has been pleased to appoint Allan Maconochie, of Meadowbank, Esq. to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, in the room of David Smyth of Methven, Esq.

WAR-OFFICE, August 31.

STAFF.—Colonel Wm. H. Clinton, of the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards, to be Quarter-Master General to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Major-General Sir John Craddock.

[illegible] *LONDON GAZETTE, August 11.*

The *King* has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Lord *Harrowby*, His *Majesty's* Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Neutral Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by His *Majesty's* command, for the *Blockade* of the entrance of the ports of Fescamp, St. Vallery en Caux, Dieppe, Treport, The Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Neuport, and Ostend; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between His *Majesty* and the different neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

LONDON,—3d. September.

We are happy to announce the arrival off Portsmouth of the extra ships UNION, Capt. STOKOE; ELIZA ANN, Captain GILMORE; and SIR JAMES PULTENEY, Captain MARSHALL. The Purser of the ELIZA ANN has arrived at the India House.

The Coronation of *Bonaparte*, it is said, is to be postponed to the 9th of November.

Several thousand works and pamphlets have been printed at Bonaparte's expence, and with large sums distributed in the armies among the officers and soldiers, and great presents are preparing for the day of his coronation.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

[An] official letter, dated Whitehall, August 20, has been published, addressed to the respective Lord-Lieutenants of Great Britain, respecting the conduct they are to pursue in the [ev]ent of an invasion. The following are the [mate]rial passages of this letter:

"[His Ma]jesty relies on your zeal and exertions in [illegible] within the county committed to your [illegible] regulations, which in the supposed crisis [illegible] indispensible, for the purpose of prevent[ing] [illegible] which, in the first moment of alarm, [illegible] arise, and of the utmost importance [with] a view to the operations of his Majesty's army, to [the] protection of the property of individuals, and to the [int]ernal peace and tranquility of the country.

"I request that your Lordship would inform me, [w]ith as little delay as possible, of the names of the Ma[gi]strates to whom you would propose to entrust the dif[f]erent divisions within the county of   and that you would communicate to them the heads of the proposed [a]rrangements, and concert with them as to the most ef[f]ectual means of carrying them into complete execution.

"It is essential, that the Magistrates who are thus employed, should, if possible, be persons not holding commissions, as Volunteer Officers, nor liable on any [othe]r account to be removed from the county in which [they] reside.

"His Majesty has the fullest reliance, that in the event of the enemy succeeding in making good a landing on the coast of this kingdom, the loyalty and public spirit of all classes of his subjects will induce them to submit to every sacrifice, and to concur in every exertion which the safety of the country may render necessary; and that they will be impressed with the conviction that the peace and good order of those districts which shall not be attacked by the enemy, will contribute most effectually to assist the exertions of his forces in those parts of the country which may become the theatre of war, and of enabling him thereby to bring the contest in which we may be engaged to speedy and glorious termination."

Subjoined to this letter are certain regulations for the preservation of good order, to be adopted in case of actual invasion, in each county of Great Britain.

The Magistrates of each division of the county remaining at home, to sit daily at a place to be appointed in each division for that purpose.

To procure the trust-worthy housekeepers and others to enrol themselves to serve as special constables under their orders, where the same has not been already done.

To be attended at the place appointed by an Officer of the Volunteer force, and the Superintendant of the special constables of the division.

Every assistance to be afforded to persons who supply the markets, and escorts to be granted to secure the conveyance of cattle and provisions.

A certain portion of the constables and volunteers, in motion, to go such different rounds in the night, as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Magistrates of the division, to whom they are to make their report each morning.

The Magistrates of each division to report daily to the Lieutenant of the county, or Deputy Lieutenants within the division appointed to receive the same.

The Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenants so appointed, to report all matters of importance immediately to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to the General Officer left in command of the district, or to the Officer who shall be appointed by him within the county to receive the same, to whom they are to apply in case of wanting further military aid.

A corps of artillery is to be raised for the royal *marines*, to consist of one company to each division, in augmentation of the established number.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is with the most heartfelt pleasure we hear, that a complete extinction of all differences between His *Majesty* and the Prince of *Wales* is about to be effected. Great progress, we are assured, has already been made in negociation, which has for its object, this very desirable and happy event. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Moira, have alike interested themselves in this most amiable proceeding; and the filial and dignified conduct of the Prince has been such, as must raise him still higher in the affection and esteem of the people, while it has made a strong and lively impression on the heart of his *Royal Parent.* The public will the more sincerely rejoice with us on this interesting occasion, when we state that the projected reconciliation of those exalted Personages, is expected to be followed, *by a due understanding between some great Political characters,* whose hostility to each other has of late served to weaken the influence, which the Councils of this country might otherwise, be expected to have on those of the other nations of Europe at this important crisis.

We are assured that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, was a few days since actually concluded between His *Britannic Majesty* and the Emperor of *Russia*, and signed by Lord Harrowby, and the Russian Ambassador Count Worenzow.—To this Treaty the Emperor of *Germany* is to be invited to accede, and strong hopes are entertained that he will be induced to accept of the invitation. The language of His Majesty's speech to Parliament has indeed afforded ample room to expect that we are to have a general co-operation towards the desirable object of humbling the pride of the French Government, and checking its oppressive and encroaching spirit.

Lord Viscount *Ossulstone*, son of the Earl of *Tankerville*, will shortly lead to the Hymeneal Altar, the accomplished Madame *Grammont*, daughter to the late Duke of Grammont.

A month of fine weather has enabled the Farmers to get in all their white Grain in good condition. The Wheat, though injured by the mildew in some places, is in better order than was expected. The late rains which fell on it will assist both the quantity and quality, and make it much easier to thresh.

On Tuesday next the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will hold a Court of Aldermen, to declare the vacancy of Keeper of Newgate, by the death of Mr. John Kirby, and to consider of appointing a day for the election of another Keeper in his room.

The Empress *Josephine* is soon expected at Brussels, whence she will go to Aix la Chapelle and Spa. Many Ladies, the wives of Generals, and other persons of distinction, will use the baths about the same time, and accompany the *Empress* on her return to Brussels.

On Monday last, *John Bagwell*, Esq. M. P. for the county of Tipperary, was elected Mayor, and *R. Moore*, and *C. Riall*, Esqrs. Bailiffs of the Corporation for the ensuing year.

NEW FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

The deficit of forty millions of florins in this year's budget of the Batavian Government has excited the attention of the *Emperor*, who has consulted *Talleyrand* and *Marbois*, with the Counsellors of State of the section of Finances, as to the best means to make good this deficit. Report says, that the plan of *Talleyrand (the Union of Holland with France,)* has been adopted, and the French Minister, *Semonville*, at the Hague, has received orders to *invite* the Dutch Directory to put it into execution, notwithstanding the clamours of the mercantile Aristocrates of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, whose *Anglomania* is proverbial in Holland as well as in France.—*Le Citoyen Francoise.*

THE TRAVELLER—Sept. 1.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from our squadron off Boulogne, stating the return to port of that part of the enemy's flotilla which had come out of the harbour and ranged itself along the coast under the protection of the batteries. With the particulars of the dispatches we are unacquainted, but we understand that the details furnished by individuals at Deal and Dover respecting the number of the French gun-boats, and the firing between them and our cruizers, have been very much exaggerated.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when dispatches for their several Presidencies in India were signed and sent off express to Portsmouth, to be delivered to the Captains of their ships, which are now to sail with the first fair wind.

The Court of Assistants have appointed —— Freshfield, Esq. Lieut. Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, in the room of W. Dawson Esq. resigned.

CRIM. CON.

REV. CHARLES MASSEY *v.* THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HEADFORT.

The trial of the action in this case came on at the late assizes of Ennis, in Ireland, before the Hon'ble Baron Smith, and a most respectable Jury: of which the two first Jurors were, Sir Edward O'Brien, and Sir Joseph Peacock, Barts. The action was brought for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, and the damages were laid at 40.000l. After very eloquent statements and speeches to evidence, by Messrs Ponsonby, Curran, Hoare, and Quin, the proofs were summed up by the learned Judge; and the Jury after having retired for about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 10.000l. Damages, and 6d. costs.

The Trial lasted twelve hours. The Bishop of Limerick, Lord Adare, and Col. Prendergast Smith, were summoned as witnesses by the Marquis, and attended in Court, but were not examined. Mrs. Charles Massey is sister to the Bishop of Limerick's Lady.

MORNING POST,—9th. August.

The following is a correct list of passengers on board the China fleet arrived in the Downs:

PER HENRY ADDINGTON.—Messrs. Allen, W. Bering, James Malony, and Dr. White.

PER CUMBERLAND.—Mr. W. H. Nason.

PER WEXFORD.—Mr. Edward Dennison.

PER WARLEY.—Messrs. Wright and Smithson.

PER ROYAL GEORGE.—Mr. and Mrs. Blair, and Mrs. Fryar.

PER BOMBAY CASTLE.—Mr. Jas. Thomson, Messrs. Whitwood and Bell.

PER ALFRED.—Captain and Mrs. Bellassis.

EARL CAMDEN.—Mr. Lance, late supercargo at Canton, and Mr. Grives, late surveyor General of lands at New South Wales.

Mr. Nairn also came passanger from Bencoolen on board the Carmarthen.

In order to lessen the inconvenience and loss that may be sustained from the scarcity of hands wanted to get in the approaching corn harvest, one-fourth of the Regular Infantry and Militia stationed in the Southern District are permitted to be employed by the farmers in that necessary work.

MORNING POST,—29th. August.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The Pursers of the following ships yesterday attended at the India House, and received their final dispatches for the several ports of India:—

The Indus, Capt. Weltden, for *Madras*; Lord Keith, Ramage, Madras and Bengal; Ocean, M'Taggart, ditto, ditto; Devaynes, Adderley, Madeira, Bombay, and Madras; Skelton Castle, Normand, Madeira and Bombay.

The following is a correct list of the passengers proceeding to Bombay.

PER DEVAYNES.—For Bombay; Capt. Charles Peché, his Lady, and child; Mr. Gale, Assistant Surgeon.

PER SKELTON CASTLE.—For Bombay; Mrs. Heath, proceeding to her husband, Major Heath; Miss Ann Thorne, Miss Mary Wheeler, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. J. R. Waldron; Messrs. G. Walker, T. Smith, E. J. Godley, G. Edsall, J. B. Richardson, T. Gregg, W. Piatt, and R. Thew, cadets.

THOMAS PAINE.

A letter, purporting to be written by *Thomas Paine*, upon the subject of the Invasion of England by force, has been published by several of our contemporaries. In it Mr. *Paine* says, "The clamour spread by the English Newspapers, of the intention of the French to plunder is absurd; that the French only wish to overthrow the Government, that the people may be enabled to choose one which will re-establish peace." Where is the absurdity of supposing that the French have in view the plunder of this country? Did not the French armies plunder Italy, Germany? Have they not sacked every city, despoiled every mansion, which has fallen into their power? *Bonaparte* has drained and impoverished Italy, either by direct plunder, or by Loans and Contributions, till it is reduced to a state of beggary. Spain, Portugal, and other countries, which *Bonaparte* has not conquered, he squeezes of enormous sums, in consequence of the fear in which they stand of him. Hanover has recently been plundered of every thing valuable with the most fierce rapacity, because it belonged to the *British King.* Why then should we expect to escape? We, against whom all the envy, hatred, and revenge of the French Government are concentered!

GRATIFYING PARTICULARS RESPECTING OUR SOVEREIGN's HEALTH.

WEYMOUTH, AUGUST 29.

The pure air of this place has already had viſible effect on the *health* of our beloved SOVEREIGN, and there is not the leaſt doubt but that a few weeks will reſtore him to perfect ſtrength. His ſpirits are exceſſively good, and he endears himſelf to every claſs of his ſubjects by the greateſt affability and condeſcenſion, converſing with the farmer on agricultural affairs; with the ſoldier on the duties of his important ſtation; and with the ſailor on the boaſted preparations of the enemy, and the perfect reliance he has on the ſkill and bravery of his navy. On the latter he beſtows the higheſt commendations on all occaſions. When going on board yeſterday, hearing an attendant caution a ſailor to be careful in conveying a muſical inſtrument from the barge to the yacht, he inſtantly turned round and ſaid—"Oh! there is no occaſion for that caution; *every thing is ſafe in the hands of Britiſh Seamen.*" His recollection of perſons and diſtant circumſtances is as ſtrong as ever; and his converſation, which is far more lively than ever, diffuſes ſmiles on all around; while on graver ſubjects he fails not of giving ample proofs of a very general knowledge. In point of activity, he certainly has no equal; his hours of repoſe are very few: and the remaining ones are completely occupied either in buſineſs or recreation, ſo that he cannot ever be ſaid to have an idle moment. Take, for example, Monday laſt; his Majeſty roſe about 6 o'clock, bathed in a temperate bath, was on horſeback before 7, rode ſeveral miles to meet the Staffordſhire Militia, ſaw them encamp, and returning, inſpected minutely the camp of the Somerſet regiment, returned to breakfaſt, and at ten went out to ſea, where he prepared the diſpatches of the day, read, &c. came on ſhore at 6 o'clock, dreſſed, and viſited the Theatre at ſeven, which has to boaſt of an excellent company of Comedians, under the able management of the veteran Hughes, a deſerved favourite of Royalty. There are about 4000 troops here, and the fleet conſiſts of the Creſcent and Æolus frigates, a twenty-gun ſhip, three royal yachts, and ſeveral ſloops and cutters; a force more than equal to meet any attempt which the Corſican Uſurper could ſend, ſhould he, envying the happineſs of a Monarch, who lives in the hearts of all his people, dare to interrupt the content which is here felt by all, and viſible in every face.

Auguſt 30th.—Yeſterday afternoon, about five o'clock, the Royal Family landed from their cruize: they were as uſual received with a royal ſalute, and repeated huzzas from the populace. His Majeſty inſpected the picket guard on his return.

The Royal Family, after taking tea, honored the Theatre with their preſence, which was as uſual crowded. The performances were *The Poor Gentleman*, and *Raiſing the Wind.*

The attendants upon the Royal Family were the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Paulet, Generals Garth, Cartwright, and Fitzroy; Ladies Ilcheſter, M. Winyard, and J. Thynne.

The Royal Family were received by all ranks of people with the ſtrongeſt tokens of loyalty.

Aug. 31ſt. This morning his Majeſty was, as uſual, on horſeback by ſeven o'clock, and did not return till paſt nine. In a ſhort time after his return, he gave an audience to Lord Hawkeſbury.

About ten o'clock the Royal Family embarked on board the royal yacht, for their morning cruize.

Lord Hawkeſbury accompanied his Majeſty on board, and the Meſſenger, who arrived here this morning with diſpatches from Miniſters, followed the Royal Family on board, and will return in a boat, when his Majeſty has written his anſwers to the diſpatches, to enable him to return by the mail, which leaves here this afternoon.

Sir Robert Wilſon had the honor of accompanying the Royal Family on board the yacht.

BRITISH PRESS,—3d. Sept.

Lieut. *Dennis*, who commanded the *Conſtitution* lugger, which was *ſunk* in the late attack off Boulogne, is arrived in town, and has had ſeveral interviews with the Board of Admiralty.

The Captain of the Blonde privateer, lately taken by La Loire, acted as Lieutenant in that frigate when ſhe was captured by the Anſon, Captain *Durham*, in the late war, after having eſcaped from Admiral *Warren's* ſquadron in the engagement off the weſt coaſt of Ireland.

There is at this time not leſs than a hundred and ninety ſail of ſhips unloading in the Weſt India Docks, a far greater number than has ever before been aſſembled at that place.

Several of the ſhips lately arrived from China, will be engaged by Government to ſerve as block ſhips in the Downs.

The greater part of the department of Upper Garonne has been laid waſte by a ſtorm of hail.—Wheat, wine, corn, cattle, &c. every thing was deſtroyed in ten minutes, upon a ſpace of ſeveral leagues. The miſery and deſolation are great beyond deſcription in that country.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—31ST. JULY,

This day His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, *Sir Francis Molyneux*, Gentlemen Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from His Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, the *Speaker* addreſs His Majeſty as follows:—

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"We Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the COMMONS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND in Parliament aſſembled, approach the foot of Your MAJESTY's Throne with ſentiments of unfeigned joy and reverence.

"The Bill which I hold in my hand, completes the Supplies for the preſent Year. These SIRE, We have appropriated to the further ſupport of Your Majeſty's Houſehold, and the honour and dignity of Your Crown, to the Naval and Military defence of the Realm, and to the various Services of Your extended Empire. In providing for theſe Grants large in their amount and commenſurate with the extraordinary demands of the times in which we live, We have nevertheleſs ſteadily perſevered in our former courſe by raiſing a large proportion of our Supplies within the Year; and We have now the proud ſatisfaction to ſee, that the permanent Debt of the State is rapidly diminiſhing, at the ſame time that the growing proſperity of the Country has ſtrengthened and multiplied all its reſources.

"Contemplating the War in which we are engaged, the character and the means of our Enemy, and the poſſible duration of the Conteſt, although we are fearleſs of its iſſue, we have nevertheleſs deemed it our indiſpenſable duty to deliberate with unremitting ſolicitude upon the beſt ſyſtem for our Military defence: and the voluntary ſpirit of Your People, ſeconding the views of Parliament, has at the ſame time animated all ranks of men with an active deſire of attaining to ſuch a ſtate of diſcipline in Arms, as may enable them ſucceſsfully to co-operate with Your Majeſty's regular and veteran Forces.

"Thus formidably armed and powerfully ſuſtained, We truſt that with the bleſſing of God, We ſhall victoriouſly maintain Your Majeſty's Throne, and tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants the moſt perfect form of Government which the World has ever experienced for practical happineſs of Mankind; firmly perſuaded, that this Empire will long outlaſt the ſtorms which have overwhelmed the Continent of Europe; and earneſtly hoping that other Nations now fallen, may witneſs the deſtruction of a Tyranny founded on fraud and violence, and cemented with innocent blood, and again recover their antient power and independence, as the beſt guarantees for the future welfare and tranquility of the Civilized World.

"The Bill which I have to preſent to Your Majeſty, is intitled: "An Act for granting to His Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, out of the Conſolidated Fund of Great Britain, and for applying a certain Sum of Money, therein mentioned, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year one thouſand eight hundred and four and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament."

As ſoon as the Speaker concluded, His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the Vote of Credit Bill; and then delivered the following Moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"Before I put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, I am deſirous of expreſſing my entire approbation of the zeal and aſſiduity with which you have applied yourſelves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your conſideration.

"You have wiſely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that reſpectable and powerful Volunteer Force, which the ardour and ſpirit of my ſubjects has enabled me to eſtabliſh to an extent hitherto unexampled. You have at the ſame time endeavoured to combine an additional eſtabliſhment for our domeſtic defence, with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on ſuch a ſcale, as may be proportioned to the circumſtances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the Powers of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"You are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgements for the freſh proof which you have given me of your affectionate attachment to my Perſon and Family, and your regard to the honor and dignity of my Crown, by the liberal proviſion which you have made for the payment of the debt on my Civil Liſt Revenues, and for furniſhing me with the additional means of defraying the increaſe which has unavoidably taken place in different branches of my expenditure.—I muſt alſo return you my warmeſt thanks for the extenſive proviſion you have made for the exigencies of the public ſervice, and eſpecially for the juſt and prudent attention which you have ſhewn to true economy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as poſſible, the accumulation of debt, and for raiſing ſo large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

"I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your reſpective Counties the ſame zeal for the Public Intereſt which has guided all your proceedings: It will be your particular duty to inculcate in the minds of all claſſes of my Subjects, that the preſervation of all that is moſt dear to them, requires the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence. The preparations which the enemy has long been forming for the declared purpoſe of invading this kingdom, are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution. Relying on the ſkill, valour, and diſcipline of my naval and military force, aided by the voluntary zeal, and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the Iſſue of this great conflict; and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the Bleſſing of Providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in eſtabliſhing in the eyes of foreign nations, the ſecurity of this country on a baſis never to be ſhaken. In addition to this firſt and great object, I entertain the animating hope that the benefits to be derived from our ſucceſsful exertions will not be confined within ourſelves; but that by their example and their conſequences, they may lead to the re-eſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſyſtem in Europe, as may reſcue it from the precarious ſtate to which it is reduced, and may finally raiſe an effectual barrier againſt the unbounded ſchemes of agrandizement and ambition, which threaten every independent nation that yet remains on the Continent."

Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by His Majeſty's Command, ſaid:—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"It is His Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 4th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 4th day of September next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On his return from the Houſe of Peers, the Speaker read His Majeſty's Speech to the Members who attended round the table, and as he concluded they bowed and retired.

Thus ended the SECOND SESSION of the preſent Parliament. A great number of Ladies, among whom was the beautiful Lady Caſtlereagh, Lady and Miſs M. W. Ridley, &c. came to ſee the Houſe of Commons after the Speaker withdrew.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

OBSERVATIONS, COPIED FROM THE MONITEUR.

"We have read the ſtrange declarations which the King of *Sweden* has addreſſed to the Diet of Ratiſbon. Nothing could be more ſtriking, than the inconſiſtancy of theſe ſteps on the part of the Swediſh Monarch, if the ſtamp of *folly*, which is impreſſed upon them, did not ſtrike ſtill more forcibly. What! Whilſt Poland has been divided under your eyes; whilſt the enfeebled Ottoman Empire exiſts no longer than the Powers bordering upon your States will permit; whilſt France, by ſhutting her ports againſt the ſhips of your nation, can ſo eſſentially injure your commerce—*without provocation, without any motive to induce you to it, you delight in offering her daily inſults.* When *Guſtavus* was ſucceſsful in the thirty years war, it was with the aſſiſtance of France, and with that force of genius and inclination, which characterizes all the meaſures of a great man. Poland was then reſpectable; Turkey exiſted in all her vigour; and Ruſſia had not yet any exiſtence in Europe. But by what right, and with what views, do you excite the Germanic body againſt France?—When Germany was engaged in a diſaſtrous war through the inſtigation of Sweden, you were the firſt to make your peace, and you ſent Ambaſſadors to reſide at Paris. During every criſis, the Germanic Body heard nothing of you; but peace was hardly concluded when you reſolved to ſhew that you were ſtill in being, and you demanded that a ſtatue ſhould be erected to Prince *Charles.* This Prince has acquired glory, and the eſteem of Germany; France is the firſt to acknowledge it. But is it with your troops that he has acquired it? If you are a Member of the Empire, why did not you ſuccour it with your army? If you are one of the gurantees of the Treaty of Weſtphali, why did you make your peace before the German Empire made theirs? How does it happen, that you are the only Power that does not feel how very diſagreeable your proceedings at Ratiſbon are, even to the Germanic Body itſelf? Whilſt you ſell your cities, you engage in a fantaſtic diſcuſſion of concerns in Germany; whilſt you enjoy hoſpitality at Baden, you inſult your Father-in-law. There has not been a day of your reſidence at Carlſruhe, in which you have not given juſt cauſe of complaint to that Prince. At laſt, during your abode with your Brother-in-law, the Elector of Bavaria, you ſign and date from Munich, a N[illegible] contrary to his intereſt. This Prince was [illegible] weakened by the war; he was ſurrounded [illegible] armies: he was on the point of being invaded; he would have wanted your aſſiſtance, if your arm could have given him any; and it is at that moment, and in the very heart of his capital, that you write againſt him! You are yet young; but when you ſhall have attained the age of maturity, if you read the Notes which you iſſue as *impromptus* when travelling poſt, you will ſurely repent of not having followed the advice of your experienced and faithful Miniſters: you will then do that, which you always ought to have done—you will regard only the welfare of your ſubjects, and the good of your country; what it has done for you and for your anceſtors, requires that you ſhould not ſacrifice its intereſt to vain and irregular paſſions. You will attempt no more that you can perform, and you will not drive the Germanic Body into a war, to the ſucceſs of which your father-in-law and brother-in law would probably make a common cauſe with France. And then, if the intereſt of the Baltic induces you to unite with Denmark, you will feel that this intereſt is truly yours; that it is connected with the ſafety of your States, with the dignity of your Crown, and the glory of your Nation. You would have taken your precautions ſo as not to have left your coaſt unprotected, or to have ſuffered an enemy's fleet to paſs with impunity, within half a cannon ſhot from your ſhores, to bombard Copenhagen. It is not by ſuch trophies that your anceſtors acquired glory, and adorned the page of hiſtory. In ſhort, you will not make, from the inducement of a pitiful ſubſidy, what no nation of Europe has yet made, a treaty ſo unworthy of your rank, as to be nearly tantamount to an abdication of your ſovereignty. We really think that if you read this advice, it will be loſt upon you; but we believe, at the ſame time, that you will not receive any other leſſon from France. She is very indifferent to all your ſteps; indeed ſhe does not call you to account for your conduct, becauſe ſhe cannot confound a loyal and brave nation, and a people who, being her faithful allies for centuries, were juſtly called the French of the North; nay, ſhe does not confound them, *with a young man led aſtray by falſe notions*, and unenlightened by reflection. Your countrymen will be always well treated by France; your merchants' ſhips will be well received by her; even your ſquadrons, if they are in want, will be victualled in her ports; ſhe will ſee in your flags none but the enſigns of *Guſtavus*, who reigned before you; and when the fire of your paſſion ſhall be extinguiſhed, when you ſhall have learned the true ſituation of Europe, and appreciated your own, France will be always ready to regard the true intereſts of your nation, and to ſhut her eyes upon what you have been, or what you ſhall have done." *Britiſh Preſs 2d. Sept.*

THE INVASION.

Never ſince the commencement of the war have the enemy made demonſtrations and movements ſo indicative of an intention to make an immediate attempt at invaſion as they have done witin theſe three days. The enemy began to ſend out their gun-boats in great numbers on Sunday—our cruiſers approached as near the ſhore as they could, and conſiderably annoyed them. A heavy connonade was kept up on both ſides till ſeven in the evening, and our correſpondents, who could plainly ſee the French coaſts from Dover heights, deſcribed it as appearing to be in one blaze from the fire of the numerous batteries. One of our cutters getting within the range of the enemy's fire, was ſtruck with a bomb and ſunk; the crew, however, were all ſaved. The Immortalite frigate is ſuppoſed to have receive ſome damage, having been alſo within reach of the batteries, but ſhe galled the enemy conſiderably by the inceſſant and heavy fire ſhe kept up for ſeveral hours. The enemy, however, continued during the whole day getting out their boats, and before dark on Sunday night they had ſent out of the inner harbour 350 full of ſoldiers.

Yeſterday morning the firing was renewed on both ſides, and continued the greater part of the day. The enemy continued to ſend out the flotilla the whole of the tide. As they come out they anchor cloſe in ſhore, and form a line—the are all full of troops. Bonaparte is on the Coaſt and his attention muſt not be divered from the objects of his tour—the inſpection of the troops, and the accelerating the preparations for the attempt againſt England. It is obviouſly the wiſh of the French Government to delay returning the Anſwer required by Ruſſia till the ſeaſon is too far advanced for any active operations on her part. But the Ruſſian Government, who cannot fail to ſee the motives and the policy which influence the French, will hardly ſuffer itſelf to be duped. A courier is ſaid to have carried i[illegible]ions to Mons. D'Oubril, to leave Paris [illegible] in caſe no anſwer, or one of an unſa[illegible]ctory nature, ſhould have been returned to [illegible].

In ord[illegible]revent any miſunderſtanding and con[illegible] might ariſe on the ground of [illegible]ong the officers of the various [illegible]o be employed in caſe of invaſion [illegible] of the regulars have been pro[illegible]k of *Brigadier-Generals.* By [illegible]t that jealouſy, which might [illegible]ilitia and Volunteer Colonels [illegible] line, will be avoided. Upon [illegible] and an in[illegible] take [illegible]ſe new Brigadier-Generals will [illegible] of brigades compoſed of the Militi[illegible]ers.

Lett[illegible]ſay "that all the troops at Boul[illegible]ineſs to embark at [illegible] hours n[illegible] the co[illegible] troops on in the tw[illegible] peror [illegible] or ei[illegible] the [illegible] mor[illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—2d. July.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND,

On the order for the third reading of the Iriſh Cuſtoms and Exciſe Duty Bill;

Mr. HUTCHINSON ſaid, he ſhould beg leave to trouble the Houſe with ſome obſervations on the wretched ſtate of the finances of Ireland. The debt of that country, he ſaid, was now 53,000,000l. and it appeared that, while her manufactures were almoſt annihilated, while her proviſion trade was declining, ſhe had in one year added 9,500,000l. to her debt, while Great Britain, with the moſt flouriſhing manufactures, with a degree of proſperity which extended to the utmoſt limits of the globe, had added but twelve millions to her debt in that period. This was a ſituation which one was almoſt afraid to look at, He muſt, however, do juſtice to the energy with which a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Foſter) had come forward with a view of remedying theſe evils; and he was ſure he was actuated by the beſt intentions. He agreed with him in the neceſſity of contributing in every poſſible way towards the attainment of that object. The gentlemen of Ireland were very properly called upon to look their difficulties in the face; and unite together to remove them. He cordially agreed in this appeal; he was confident it was a want of ſuch union that had cauſed the diſtreſs and degradation of Ireland; and had no doubt but that if the gentlemen of Ireland cordially ſupported each other, they would be as cordially joined by the other Members of the legiſlature. On this occaſion he muſt enter his proteſt againſt an opinion which had by ſome means or other gone abroad, that Iriſhmen ought not to interfere in queſtions immediately relating to Great Britain (a cry of *hear! hear!*), nor Engliſhmen in queſtions relating to Ireland. He ſhould lament and deplore any attempt to carry ſuch a principle into effect. For if any benefit was ever expected from the union, it was this, that Ireland might have the benefit of the experience and wiſdom of the whole Legiſlature of the three kingdoms. The Right Hon. Gentleman propoſed, as a remedy for the grievances of Ireland, that taxes to the amount of 12,000l. be raiſed, and that the Gentlemen of the country would endeavour to ſee thoſe taxes properly collected. He truſted that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not conſider theſe two arrangements as ſufficient of themſelves to ſave that ſinking country from ruin. For his own part, he ſhould violate every feeling he poſſeſſed, if he did not ſay that much more was neceſſary for the purpoſe of making the people of Ireland aſſiſt in this great undertaking. In the formation of the preſent Miniſtry, he very much lamented the principle of excluſion that had been acted on, by which the country was deprived of the benefit of thoſe talents which were wanting at the preſent critical period. Yet when he looked at a Right Honorable Gentleman oppoſite him, under whoſe government, for near twenty years, Ireland had in ſome reſpects proſpered, and felt many privileges; when he knew the experience of that Right Hon. Gentleman, and when he recollected the reaſon of his retiring from that office to which he now returned; he was inclined to omen favourably for his unhappy country, and to hope that the Right Hon. Gentleman; not forgetting the promiſe he had made, would benefit by his experience; and in his cloſet, during the enſuing receſs, would turn *his gigantic mind* to the ſubject of Ireland, and think upon what might be done for its relief and amelioration. He felt himſelf bound to make theſe obſervations, when he was called on to impoſe additional burthens on his country, that was already in an impoveriſhed ſtate. He muſt now call the attention of the Houſe to the political ſtate of Ireland, and aſk what ſecurity had the people at this moment againſt arbitrary impriſonment, or the exerciſe of martial law? *What liberty was there in Ireland?* The liberty depended on the will of the chief governor, who had extraordinary powers veſted in him; and although theſe were exerciſed by Lord Hardwicke with ſuch mildneſs and juſtice, as to draw the people into a belief, that they did not exiſt at all, yet the powers might [illegible] put in force by any other gover[illegible] [illegible] they were done away, no cordial co-ope[illegible]tion could be expected from the people of Ir[illegible]nd. The Right Hon. Gentleman ought to c[illegible]ider, that Ireland was on the very verge [illegible] [illegible]tcy. Every thing belonging to her p[illegible] ſhewed the neceſſity of an immed[illegible] tion of her grievances; and that [illegible] by *Taxes* nor by *Armies* the c[illegible] ſecured, but by gaining and riv[illegible] *tions of the people.*

THE CIVIL LIS[illegible]

The *Chancellor* of the *E*[illegible] [illegible]rought forward the State of the C[illegible] [illegible] night, in a Committee of Supply [illegible] [illegible]ces at- [illegible]nding the various de[illegible] [illegible] Miniſter [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible]le ſhort [illegible] neceſſary to have a poſitive addition of 60,000l. per annum. He added that, excluſive of this increaſe, charges to the amount of 135,000l. were intended to be transferred from the Civil Liſt to Parliament, to be provided for by annual votes; which would make the total addition of expence on this accouut about 195,000l. a year.—This plan, if finally agreed to, will, in all probability, ſave the Miniſter the embarraſſment of any future application to Parliament on the ſame ſubject.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Government has been informed, that the preparations in England for an expedition againſt the *Cape of Good Hope*, are really deſtined for the Mediterranean, to attack *Porto Ferrajo*, and has therefore ordered the garriſon there to be reinforced with five thouſand men and proviſions for ten months. The troops have been drawn from Piedmont, and paſſed the 6th inſt. through Florence.

Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that Engliſh Commiſſaries ſwarm in the Levant. They are employed by the Engliſh Government to buy up proviſions and other neceſſary objects for the garriſon and inhabitants at Malta, and for the Britiſh ſquadrons in the Mediterranean. Theſe Commiſſaries hire, at a high price, all the ſhips they can get hold of in the port of Conſtantinople. One of theſe Commiſſaries had failed with eighteen empty veſſels to purchaſe grain at Odeſſa, and another was employed in diſpatching numbers of veſſels for Tangorok, where they are to take in iron; a third was loading twelve ſhips in the port of Conſtantino- with ſalt meat, vegetables, fruits, &c. The French Miniſter General Brune, has preſented ſeveral memorials with complaints on this ſubject, though hitherto without any effect, and many think that Engliſh gold has got the better of the policy of the Divan, and that this pernicious metal has even penetrated into the Seraglio.—*(Journal des Defenſeurs.)*

A man, who was ſent to priſon for debt on the 25th of laſt month, has claimed the benefit of the law of the 15th Germinal, year 6, which prohibits all impriſonments for *debt* during the period when the primary aſſemblies are held. The civil tribunal conſidering the day when the petitioner was arreſted, found it to be the ſame in the mouth on which *all Frenchmen* were called upon to expreſs their vows for a hereditary Sovereign, and therefore ordered his immediate releaſe. Near *twenty thouſand priſoners for debt*, in the ſame manner, have demanded and obtained their liberty.

Elegant Assortment of.

Europe & China GOODS.

MRS. POWIS,

BEGS leave to inform her FRIENDS and LADIES of the Settlement, that She has purchaſed a well choſen

INVESTMENT

FROM

Captain PELLAY,

OF THE

Hon'ble Company's Ship

UNITED KINGDOM,

AND

CAPT. *MEDOWS,*

OF THE

B A R I N G,

THE WHOLE OF WHICH IS NOW OPEN

FOR SALE,

AND HAS ALSO, A LARGE

Inveſtment,

OF

CHINA GOODS,

Chiefly Consisting of

[T]EAS, NANKEENS, &c. &c.

ALSO

Bengal Muſlins, Long Cloths, *Doreas, Charcoınahs, &c.*

Mrs. POWIS returns her moſt ſincere thanks to all thoſe Ladies and Friends who have ſo liberally favored her with their commands, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

Capital Europe Investments.

Meſſrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler

BEG Leave to acquaint their Friends, that they are receiving by the

INDUS, OCEAN, AND

H U D D A R T,

AN EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENT,

Laid in by, and under the immediate inſpection

OF THEIR

AGENT IN LONDON.

TO WHICH THEY HAVE ADDED,

THE INVESTMENT

OF

CAPT. TIMBRILL,

OF THE

Hon'ble Company's Ship

HAWKESBURY,

CAPTAIN LYNCH,

OF THE

HARRIET,

CAPT. WELDON,

OF THE

I N D U S,

AND

Several other Selections from the Ships in the

R O A D S.

The whole forming a very general

ASSORTMENT OF

Europe Articles.

The Particulars of which will be mentioned in a future Paper.

The Commiſſions now on their Books, will be executed with the greateſt deſpatch.

Fashionable Millinery.

Meſsrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler.

BEG leave to acquain the LADIES of the Settlement that they will expoſe

FOR SALE,

On Monday next

A VERY FASHIONABLE AND EXTENSIVE

ASSORTMENT OF

Straw and Chip Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons, Perſians, Crape, Silk Muſlins, Printed Muſlins: alſo of the lateſt faſhions,

Wreaths, Flowers, Feathers, Pic Nic Silk Gloves and Mitts, Brocaded Net Handkerchiefs, &c,

Fort St. George, 20th. February 1805.

Advertisement.

Meſsrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SMALL QUANTITY OF VERY FINE

HIGHLY FLAVORED

Mocha Coffee,

Price Six Pagodas per Frazil.

Fort, 19th. February 1805.

Advertisement.

Bell's WEEKLY MESSENGER

FOR 1803,

AND

From the 1ſt. January, 1804, *to the 27th. of Auguſt,* 1804.

To be had on application to Meſſrs HOPE, GRIFFITHS and WHEELER.

For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

A SUPERB pair of WALL GLASSES, in moſt elegant Gilt Burniſhed Frames — Dimenſions ſeven feet ſeven inches, by four feet two inches.

The PLATE is beautiful and perfect.

Europe Invesment,

Meſſ. WADDEL INVERARITY & Co.

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends that they have Purchaſed—

CAPT. EASTFIELD's

INVESTMENT,

IMPORTED ON THE

HONORABLE COMPANY's

SHIP

HUDDART,

CONSISTING OF

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

VIZ.

CLARET and HOCK from the Houſes of Maxwells and Keys, Walker and Mc Clary, and Robert Adamſon.

BEER and PORTER from Hodgſon.

CONFECTIONARY from Hoffman & Sons.

HAMS, Cheeſe, Grocery, Sauces.

PICKLES, and Pearl Barley.

BOOTS and SHOES from Hoby.

HATS of various deſcriptions.

H O S I E R Y,

PERFUMERY from Smyth and Nephew.

SADLERY from Gibſon and Peate.

SHOOTING TACKLE, and Patent Shot.

IRISH LINEN, CAMBRICKS & BAIZE.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES from Vigures.

LEATHER PANTALOONS & GLOVES.

Writing DESKS, Carpeting, and Bed-ticking.

TOYS and PLATED WARE.

Gold and Silver Thread BULLION.

Gold and Silver EPAULETS.

ALSO

A LARGE & VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

R I B B O N S.

EUROPE

INVESTMENT.

W. M. Gibson

BEGS leave to acquaint his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has purchaſed

THE

INVESTMENT

OF

Mr. BURY,

SURGEON,

OF THE

Hon'ble Company's Ship

Hawkeſbury,

AND

SEVERAL OTHER

I N V O I C E S,

Consisting of

HAMS, CHEESE,
PICKLES, TONGUES,
SALTED SALMON,
FRENCH OLIVES,

AND

A VARIETY OF SAUCES,

CONFECTIONARY,

FROM HOFFMAN,

CONSISTING OF

Jams—Jellies—Fruits, for Tarts—Brandy Fruits and Comfits.

CHERRY and RASPBERRY, — and RUM SHRUB.

MACCARONI and VERMICELLI,

H A T S,

FROM LUTHWAITE,

SADLERY, from Millroy, conſiſting of— Military Saddles and Bridles complete— Hunting Saddles—ſome very neat Buggy Harneſſes and Whips—and Spare Sadlery.

AN INVOICE OF

B O O K S.

GLASS WARE conſiſting of—Globe Lamps— Wall Shades—handſome Plated Pillar Shades,

AND

A FEW SETS OF

QUEEN'S WARE.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT

OF

MILLINERY

WILL BE OPENED,

On Friday next.

CONSISTING OF

Ladies Dreſs, and Undreſs Straw Hats— Fancy Flowers—Wreaths and Beads.

Madras, 20th Feb. 1805.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 20th. February, 1805.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Senior Major W. Berkeley, 15th N. Infantry to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain H. W. Radcliffe, to be Major; Captain Lieut. John Turner, be Captain of a company; and Lieut. E. W. Smythes, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Mr. Surgeon Pritchard, to be Garrison Surgeon of Vellore; and Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Campbell, to have medical charge of the Cadet company, and Garrison of Trippasore.

Captain Thomas Sydenham, to resume his rank no the Establishment.

Major John Read, of the Invalid Establishment, and Captain John Hawkins, to proceed to Europe; the former on Furlough for the benefit of his health; the latter on sick Certificate.

Lieutenant Charles Gahagan, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, to resign the appointment of Quarter Master of that corps.

Lieutenant F. W. Palmer, of Artillery, to be Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Major Budden, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Miss Halley, of Bombay.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Samuel Greig, Commissioner of the Imperial Russian Navy, to Miss Fairfax, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir William George Fairfax.

Capt. Ricketts, of the 13th dragoons, to Miss H. Loftus, danghter of Gen. Loftus.

The Hon. Charles Stewart, son of the Earl of Londonderry, to Lady Catherine Bligh, sister of the Earl of Darnley.

Lord Viscount Hinchinbroke, son of the Earl of Sandwich, to Lady Louisa Corry, niece to Lord Castlereagh.

Joseph Beddome, Esq. of Thames-street, to Miss S. Petrie, daughter of Martin Petrie, Esq of Clapham.

J. Lake, Esq. eldest son of Sir James Winter Lake, bart. to Miss M. Turner, daughter of S. Turner, Esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

At the Earl of Tankerville's, in Portman-square, the Rev. Wm. Beresford, to Lady G. Bennett.

Capt. Henry Thorpe, to Miss Allen, daughter of the late J. Allen, Esq of Spring Mount.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Raneleagh, to Miss Stephens, daughter of Sir Philip Stephens.

Hon. Mr. Scott, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, to Miss Ridley, only daughter of Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.

Wm. L. Gower, son of the late Admiral L. Gower, to Miss Gresham, only daughter of the late Sir John Gresham, bart of Titley-place, Surrey.

At Leith, Mr Lamb, solicitor at law, to Miss Elizabeth Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. John Hutchinson, merchant there.

At Milnhead, near Edinburgh, Major Campbell, of the 18th or Royal Irish Regiment of foot, to Miss Barbara Douglas M'Murdo, fourth daughter of the deceased John M'Murdo Esq. of Milnhead.

At Landaff, Capt. Villebois, of the 14th Light Dragoons, youngest son of the late William Villebois, Esq. of Feltham-place, Middlesex, to Miss Anna Jones, youngest daughter of the late Robert Jones Esq. of Funnican Castle, Glamorganshire.

Robert Marsham, jun. Esq. of Stratton, to Miss Custance, eldest daughter of John Custance, Esq. of Weston House.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Colonel David Woodburne, of the Bengal Artillery.

At his house in Grosvenor-square, aged 72, Robert Clements, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Leitrim, of Minor Hampton, in the county of Leitrim, in Ireland.

At his seat in Warwickshire, Sir George H. W. Schuckburgh Evelyn, bart M P. aged 54.

R Pemberton, Esq commissioner of Bankrupts.

At Woburn House, near Chertsey, Miss St. Aubyn, only daughter of Sir John St Aubyn, bart.

John Way, Esq. chief clerk of the Court of King's Bench.

Joseph Thackeray, Esq many years belonging to the Receiver-generals office at the Custom-house.

At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Browne Macconchie, only surviving daughter of Lord Meadowbank,

Same place, Miss Mary Burrie Maitland, second daughter of Adam Maitland, Esq of Dundrennan.

At Hackney, aged 62, Timothy Curtis, Esq.

Alexander Coutts, Esq. aged 76, formerly a merchant, of Princes-street, Bank.

Thos. Chaplin, Esq of Rischolm, Lincolnshire.

Thomas Squire, Esq. late of Cheapside, aged 72.

At Campbeltown, on the 21st ult. John Clark, Esq. late of Bengal.

THE BRITISH PRESS,—5th. July.

Captain Ricketts is appointed to the command of the San Josef, of 112 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, off Brest.

In the conversation in the House of Commons, on monday night, upon the subject of the Civil List *Sir John Newport* said, " he would appeal to the French, if they had not found their situation worse, and their expences increased, by their success in overthrowing their old Government." We have been forcibly struck with the justice of this observation. One of the most hackneyed cants of the French Jacobins, against Monarchical Governments, was, the pretended enormity of the *Civil List*, and the great expenditure attending the rank and Courts of Kings. What has France gained by the Revolution that annihilated both? Have we not read of the expences of the *Champion of Equality* the Revolutionary Emperor, *Bonaparte?* He has *ordered* his Civil List to be nominally no more than twenty-five millions of livres (upwards of one million sterling), though, *in fact*, not only the whole revenue of France may be regarded as his *private property*, but even the tributes extorted from Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, and Germany. He disposes of the one and the other, without any controul, and as he chooses. But this is not enough. His Imperial Consort, the Revolutionary Empress, *Josephine*, has her *private* revenue and resources. She *sells* places and protections, contracts and promotions, *life* and *death*, liberty and imprisonment; add to this, that the honorable company of the farmers of the *organised* gambling-houses in France, pay *her* revolutionary Majesty in the month 300,000 livres (12,500l.) as a *douceur* for *her* high protection. Of the revolutionary Imperial Highnesses, each has a fixed allowance of three millions of livres (125,000l.) in the year; and they are besides permitted to *sell* indemnities to foreigners, and exclusive privileges to Frenchmen. They monopolise all the sums offered by baseness and ambition from abroad, and by wickedness and avidity at home. The pillage in this manner collected by the whole tribe of *Revolutionary* Emperor, Empress, Imperial Highness, Arch-Electors, Constables, &c. &c. during the two last years only, is estimated in France at 400 millions of livres, or 16 millions sterling. This is as well known in the diplomatic circle at Paris, as it is over all France, that each of the *Female Revolutionary Imperial Highnesses* has 1,200,000 livres, or 50,000l. in the year, with the authority to plunder with impunity what that they think proper, *per fas*, and *per nefas*. This is the *regularty* and *economy* France has gained by listening to her Jacobin reformers, who, as a *bonne bouche*, have augmented the taxes in a manner, that the *slaves* of *Bonaparte* pay 20 to 1 more than the *subjects* of *Louis* XVI.

As to the salaries of our diplomatic agents, they are much less than those of equal rank, in the service of Russia, Austria, and France. The Secret Service Money of the two former States cannot be known; but in the French Budget, published in the *Moniteur*, February 1803, seventy-nine millions of livres, or between three or four millions millions sterling, were acknowledged to have been expended, during the Republican year X. *A Year of Peace.*

Great Britain is justly supposed, in all parts of the world, the richest Empire; but the revenue of our Sovereign is less than even that of Kings of the second and third rank. The Kings of Denmark, Sweden, Naples, and Spain, as well as the King of Prussia, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, have no fixed Civil List; and their expences have no other bounds, but their will and patriotism. No former King of England ever had, no contemporary Potentate on the Continent has such a numerous, amiable and meritorious family to provide for, as our present deservedly beloved Sovereign. To cavil, therefore, at some few thousand pounds in the richest country in Europe, were subjects possess fortunes greater than many Foreign Princes, evinces neither patriotism nor policy, but a jealous, narrow, or factious mind.

Political apostacy is scandalous, but the religious hypocrisy of Atheism is both infamous and dangerous; it adds cowardice to guilt. Circumstances often force Sovereigns to change or to vary their alliances and connections with other Sovereigns and with other States; their characters remain notwithstanding unimpeached, because the religion, and the morals of their subjects do not suffer from it. But, when the Chief of a grand empire, by his actions proves his infidelity, and by his words his hypocrisy: when wading through crime to supreme authority, the example is contagious, encouraging to vice and distressing to virtue. From a country cursed with such a ruler, all morality, as well as religion, must be banished.

We have been led into these reflections, by information received in Private Letters from France, that the *Pope*, in saluting the ferocious Corsican and *Emperor* of the *French*, has dishoured and insulted all true Christians, and degraded the Christian Religion itself, by politically baptising an atheistical murderer and poisoner a *Most Christian Emperor*. On the 22d. of July, 1798, his now, *Most Christian Majesty*, *Bonaparte*, the Commander of the French Army in Egypt, issued, on his landing, a Proclamation to the inhabitants, which, if any other evidence was wanted, will mark to all ages his contempt of Divine Institutions; a Proclamation, which began by expressly *denying* Jesus Christ, and proceeded to affirm, that the French adored the *Supreme Being*, and honoured the Prophet *Mahomet* and his Holy Koran.

" There is no other *God*," says this paper, " but *God*, and *Mahomet* is his prophet. The French are true Mussulmen; they reverence, more than the Mamelukes themselves, *God*, his Prophet *Mahomet*, and the Koran! Not long since they marched to Rome, and *overthrow the throne of the Pope*, who excited the Christians against the professors of Islamism. Afterwards they directed their course to Malta, and *drove out the Unbelievers*, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war *on his Faithful*, the Mahometans."

These words are copied verbatim from a proclamation signed *Bonaparte*, and countersigned *Berthier*, and cannot be unknown to the Ministers of Pius VII. but the men who advised the signing of the religious concordat, and acknowledge in it the atrocious *Bonaparte*, equally apostate to *God* and to *Mahomet*, still bow, at the expence of their consciences, duty, and rank, to every demand dictated by the Usurper's whim, policy, or ambition, were he even to order them to substitute the Koran for the Bible.

ST. DOMINGO.

In one of the Paris Papers which we lately received, the following details of the horrible massacre lately perpetrated on the white inhabitants of the Island of St. Domingo (or Hayti, as it is now called) are published. The acts of frantic and ferocious cruelty which are particularized, however extravagant they may appear, are still not unworthy of belief:—

PARIS, AUGUST 10.

" The details you have published of the general massacre of the Whites in the island of St. Domingo are unfortunately but too authentic: they can be attested by the Planters who escaped from that island, and have just arrived at Paris, where I have seen and heard them, being myself a party concerned. If you desire particular information, I am going to state that for which I can vouch.

" M. la Caussade, from Bourdeaux (whose sister is at Paris) made a voyage to the West Indies with a cargo; he was at Cape Francois in April. With a view to save his property, he deemed it prudent to pay his court to the Negro Chiefs, by feasting them. Five days after the proclamation of the 28th of April was issued by Dessalines, he invited Dessalines, and about forty of his Generals and Officers, to dine with him; which they accepted. The dinner was sumptuous, accompanied by riotous gaiety, and finished with libations of Champaign, drank to the health of General Dessalines, and, given by M. la Caussade, to that of the people of Hayti, &c. The General, in his turn, gave the health of his host: this was the signal. No sooner was this toast given, than the two who sat next to M. la Caussade seized him, the one by the breast and the other by the thigh; they lifted him up, and stretched him upon the table. Each of the guests *took his Knife, and buried it in the body of the unfortunate White.* The Cannibals vied with each other, in the words of the proclamation, *for the honor of striking the first blow.* From la Caussade's house they repaired to M. Folen's, a merchant, demanded some liquor, drank it, and *Assassinated him.* Next they went to M. Arnaud's; then to another White Man's, lopped off his arms and legs, and left the trunk alive as long as nature could support it. They next proceeded to M. Hardivilliers', partner in the house of Fouche, &c. The cries of the dying spread, and were heard in every house.

" Madame George was at home with her three daughters, young, interesting, and well-bred girls. The Blacks entered her house, sword in hand. The women fled to the balcony, where the three young girls were *Poignarded.* The mother not being stabbed, fainted away. By a refinement of cruelty, the monsters recalled her to life by the scent of vinegar, and forced her to contemplate the shocking spectacle of her murdered daughters, weltering in their blood. A Black, more compassionate, put a rope round the neck of the unfortunate mother, fastened it to the railing of the balcony, and threw the body over; in this state she expired. I had a sister-in-law in the town, (her foster daughter) and other relations; none of whom escaped.

" These, Sir, are some traits of the unheard of cruelties committed at the Cape by the Blacks upon the White People, the race of whom is now extinct in that fine colony. Here you see the result of the philosophical declamations, which issued from the lips of the friends of the Blacks. Turn to the book intitled, '*The Year* 2440:' read the chapter '*Remarkable Monument*;' you will there find the conduct which Dessalines pursues, traced from first to last. Read, (if your indignation permits) the writings, the motions of such men as Brissot de Warville, Condorcet, and other famous Philanthropists of the 18th century; and then say if the French in the colonies could escape the fate they have already experienced in St. Domingo, and which threatens them in the other West India Islands.

" Three white Frenchmen escaped from the Cape several days after the massacre, viz. Messrs. Groschamp, son-in-law to the late Admiral Count de Gr[illegible] and Oliver. They owe their safety to [illegible] of Mr. Dutch, the American Consul, who claimed, in the name of his Government, those three Frenchmen, who fled to him for shelter, asserting they were naturalized Citizens of the United States. He fled with them, and they all arrived at New York, where they have communicated the details published th[illegible] and which are here repeated only in part.

(Signed) " Alexis Bonamy."

" P. S. It is asserted, that the Blacks have preserved at the Cape, for their service, Mr. Dufour, Printer, and M[illegible], Engineer."

A strong building, in[illegible] as a depot for ten thousand stand of ar[illegible] has been ordered, by the Board of Ordnance, to be immediately begun on an elevated situation, on the northern part of Horsham Common. This depot is meant for the expeditiously arming the [illegible]antry, to be assembled at that place in cases of emergency.

LONDON--July 16.

We have been for some time in possession of the substance of the Note presented by the Russian *Charge d'Affaires* to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the violation of the neutrality of Baden, by the arrest of the Duke *D'Enghien*; and in the Note itself, which has been brought by the Hamburgh Mail, we discover nothing to change our opinion that that melancholy occurrence is likely to produce any very serious consequences. The Emperor Alexander uses *very fine sounding words*, when he talks of being unable to reconcile it "to those principles of justice and propriety which are held sacred among nations, and are the bulwark of their reciprocal relations;" but here unfortunately he stops, and we find him closing an address, commencing in such animated language, with an expression of his conviction that the Usurper himself will put an end to the system of violation, and relieve the Governments of Europe from the alarm he had inspired. While things remain as they are in the Cabines of Berlin, it would be idle to expect any substantial and vigorous exertion on the part of Russia. She may continue to remonstrate, but she must not attempt to strike a single blow; and if even a complete alteration were to take place in the Prussian Councils, we doubt much whether the Court of St. Petersburgh would deem it wise and politic to involve itself in a war with France, from whom she has *nothing* to fear, and who in her turn *has little to fear from Russia*.

Letters from the borders of the Maine, dated June 29, say, "That the Consort of the Emperor *Napoleon* has sent, as a present to Vienna, a highly finished Toilette of Gold, set round with large diamonds, and covered with the richest Brussels lace. The laces, which made a large parcel, were shut up in a gold box of the very best workmanship."

The following article from *The Argus* plainly shews that the French Government is not very sanguine in its hopes respecting the consequences of the war with England:—"The political atmosphere of France brightens every day. All clouds are not charged with thunder and lightning. Even in England, the apprehensions of a Continental War seem to grow weaker. The greatest evil which the present war can occasion to England is, that military organization, which, exceeding the country's means, must in the end have a dangerous influence upon its fate. France, on the contrary is imperceptibly laying the foundation for increasing her power. Those slight vessels, those gunboats, upon which the pride of the enemy looks down with contempt, form a seminary for seamen, and, *if we do not immediately carry the war into the British territory*, their importance for *future service* will not diminish. Consider the taxes and the expences they occasion to the enemy; it is by these means that they are worse than fifty sail of the line. This flotilla being once completed, will now cost the State little or nothing to keep it in readiness. France will have no more occasion for extraordinary preparations. The 200,000 men which we maintain on the coast, may in some measure be looked upon as mere garrisons. England is still obliged to keep up a large force by sea and land, proportionate to the impending danger. France ventures but little; the enemy much. England, perhaps, would have been much less exposed, had it not annihilated the navy of its rival; of one mode of attack, however, we are still in possession; in all former wars, the loss of a few ships or a colony, have put an end to them—still no war could be finished with more facility than the present. As soon as the enemy shall manifest a little more rectitude and good faith, the fundamentals of a treaty of peace will be mutually agreed upon. Ever since the commencement of the late rupture, the situation of both countries has undergone very little change. Neither of the Belligerent Powers has made any great sacrifices."

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—18th. August,

Copy of a letter from Capt. F. L. Maitland, of His Majesty's ship Le Loire, to Admiral Lord Gardner:

My Lord,

I have much satisfaction in announcing to you the capture (by H[illegible] Majesty's ship Loire) of a Frigate [illegible] belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 30 9-pdrs. with 240 men, which I had the good fortune to fall in with, in lat. 49 deg. 30 min, long. 12 deg. 20 min. on the 17th inst. she has been a wonderful annoyance to the British trade during the dresent war, and is the ship Captain Gordon, so gallantly contested with until the Woolverine was in the act of sinking. She held the Loire a chace of 24 hours, the last quarter of an hour being a running action; from our situation, together with the darkness of the night, few of our guns took effect upon her till lattely. Seven of her men were badly wounded two of which are since dead. Six of the Loire's men were wounded, two only severely, and, I am happy to add, are in a fair way of recovery. I have every reason to be pleased with the conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command, during the short time the action lasted, and feel satisfied, that had she been a frigate of equal force to the Loire, they would have lost none of the credit they so deservedly obtained on a former occasion. The Blonde has been out 20 days from Passage in Spain, without having made any capture. She is a very fine ship, sails remarkably fast, and appears to me very well calculated for His Majesty's service.

F. L. Maitland.

This Gazette also contains the appointment of the Rt. Hon. J. Foster; Sir E. Nepean, Lord Frankfort, Lort Viscount Loftus, and the Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald, to be His Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland. And the Rt. Hon. J. Foster, to be Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Hamburgh, *Aug.* 25.—Letters from Copenhagen bring an account of the arrival of a Russian fleet before Bornholm, consisting, as some say, of 9 ships of the line and several frigates, amounting in the whole to fifteen sail. Three ships of the line and 3 frigates are destined for the Mediterranean, and it is expected that another division will soon anchor before the Danish capital. It is reported that these ships will join the former ones, and another squadron arrive from Cronstadt. This causes several conjectures under the present circumstanees, though the German papers pretend that lately the *Emperor* was present at a grand Council of State at St. Petersburgh, IN WHICH IT WAS DECIDED NOT TO ENTER INTO A WAR.—*(Hague Corant, August 22.)*

BONAPARTE's BIRTH-DAY.

Antwerp, *August* 20.—The festival at Boulogne was celebrated last Thursday in a most magnificent manner. The Emperor was seated on an elevated throne, in the middle of a semicircle, around which the columns of troops were placed, so that they appeared to be the rays of a star, of which the throne formed the centre. On the steps of the throne were placed the dignified Officers of the Empire, the Princes, Marshals, &c. and on each side, in straight lines, all the drummers and musicians of the camp. His Majesty then, amidst the most profound silence, administered the oath to all the Members of the Legion of Honour; and, as soon as they *had repeated the words, "this we swear,"* a general discharge of artillery took place, when all the drummers & musicians struck up a piece of warlike music, and the Members of the Legion of Honour received from the hands of his Majesty the insignia of the Order. The columns then filed off, passed his Majesty, and proceeded to their quarters. The day was spent amidst the greatest joy, and the people amused themselves with different pastimes, such as running races, dancing, &c. Each man received a double ration of bread and meat, together with a flask of wine, and the superior officers were entertained with an elegant collation by Prince Joseph. In the evening some elegant fire works were exhibited, accompanied with a general discharge of musketry by a body of 15,000 men, having on their arms luminous stars, or balls, which emitted a bright light, the whole forming a most brilliant spectacle, because an astonishing number of sky rockets were let off at the same time. The same day M. Malouet, Commissary General of the Marine, opened in ceremony the new wharf and the magazines, on which occasion he delivered a speech, in which he stated, that the Emperor had resolved to strengthen Antwerp; that 'ere long, the Rhine, the Meuse, the Scheldt, and the Rhone, would run into each other.

Hague, *August* 22.—His Excellency the French Ambassador left this place on the 19th, for the camp of Zeist, to be present at the festivities and grand manœuures, ordered by General Marmont, in honour of the Emperor Napoleon's birth-day. After a sham fight, and the manœuvres usual in *la petite guerre*, the Commander gives a splendid dinner. General Marmont returned on the 18th. to the camp, after having paid his duty to his Sovereign, at Ostend. The dinner is bespoken for sixty covers. We understand that several Members of our Government, of the Diplomatic Corps, besides our Minister for the War Department, Pyman, have been invited to be present.

P. S. We hear now, that this military pomp and manœuvres took place last Sunday. The manœuvres began at noon, and continued to 6 o'clock, when the dinner was served. In the evening, a great fire work was exhibited before the beautiful tent of General Marmont. The French Ambassador is just returned, & the Minister, Pyman, is expected to morrow. No orders are yet given for the breaking up of the camp at Zeist; it may, however, be done at a moments notice. Some pretend that it will be placed in some other position, mere healthy, & more convenient for observing the present occurrences upon the Continent, as well as *to be ready for embarking for England*. The visitors in this camp last Sunday amounted to upwards of 60,000 of both sexes.

On the 16th inst. the French Minister at Berlin gave a grand entertainment in honour of the Emperor Napoleon's birth-day. All the Prussian Ministers, and many of the diplomatic corps, were present. Neither the Russian nor the Swedish Ministers were invited.

PARIS—August 18.

They write from Genoa, under the 6th inst. that on that day, the Italian privateer, Il Vendicature, left that port to cruize in the Mediterranean. It directed its course towards the Levant. This privateer has captured six different prizes; but not one of them arrived safe in French or Italian harbours. They were all recaptured by the English.

During his present visit to the camps in Hungary, Bohemia, and in Moravia, his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles is accompanied by his brother, the Archduke Antoine, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

THE GREAT DEVIL.

Troublesome times produce great men and great criminals. Among the latter, none has inspired, for these last ten years, more fear in Italy, than the famous brigand, known by the name of "*Grand Diabolo*," or, "Great Devil." Any person incurring his hatred was certain to perish. He has dispatched magistrates, surrounded by pleaders and guards; he has murdered husbands by the side of their wives, and in the midst of their families; and he has stabbed officers in the line with their comrades and soldiers. Blood, and not plunder, was his principal passion. Alike generous and revengeful, humane and cruel, what he took from the rich he distributed among the poor; but no sooner did he hear of an unjust or oppressive act, than the name of the oppressor was inscribed on his list of proscriptions. He was neither fond of gold, nor of wine, nor of woman. He had made for himself a code of right and wrong, which he followed on all occasions. He restored several times plunder, when he heard the plundered was near being ruined by his loss, and he allowed several pensions to widows and orphans, whose husbands or parents he found out to be innocent, after he had put them to death. The band of brigands under his command amounted to 1200, dispersed in the Alps and in the Appenines; but he was only personally known to twelve inferior chiefs, who, under pain of death, were forced to execute his orders within twenty-four hours. He was convicted of having killed 176 persons, either alone or in company with other brigands, though he denied having destroyed more than twenty-six individuals. His first victim was Padre Francisco, a priest who abused his mistress's confidence in the confessional, to debauch her; and his last was the Advocate Retro, whom he suspected of having sold the liberty and independence of his country, Genoa. The one he *stabbed before the altar*, in the Magdalen Chapel; and the latter he *strangled in his study* in the Senate House. He never murdered any females; and persons of the other sex under twenty, and above sixty, were always respected by him. On the 17th May he was executed, and shewed on this trying occasion, an uncommon firmness. From the prison to the place of execution, he kept the step with his escort as if he had belonged to their battalion. He would not suffer any bandage for his eyes; he called out to the gens d'armes who were to shoot him, *Courage Comrades!* And he died in asking of God forgiveness for his *mistaken notions*, not for his crimes. His body was buried in the usual place for criminals, but it was dug up in the night, and in its place was interred the body of Signor Sebastiano who had decided as *a judge* for his death.

Mr. COKE OF NORFOLK.

The Norfolk farmers have subscribed 600 guineas for a piece of plate to be presented to Mr. *Coke*, of Holkham, in a few days. It is a superbly embossed silver Vase, near three feet in height; on its top is an elegant figure of *Ceres*; round the top of the vase are embossed figures of a South Down Ram, and a Devon Ox, excellently done after models from the life, by Mr. *Garrard*; on the opposite side are figures of a Norfolk team and plough at work, and of *Coke's* drill, the implement generally in use for drilling the crops in Norfolk; between the handles on the same level, are a wheat sheaf, and a bunch of turnips. Beneath this, on one side, are Mr. *Coke's* arms, with the motto "*Prudens, qui Patiens*"; and, on the opposite side, the following inscription:—

Presented to
Thomas William Coke, Esq. of Holkham,
By the Farmers of Norfolk,
As a token of their esteem
For the
Liberality of his conduct as a Landlord,
And
Of their gratitude
For the benefit of his example
As a Practical Farmer,
And most valuable Member of Society,
June 1804.

At the corners of the stand are four female figures, emblematical of the four seasons, between which are four tablets, with beautiful embossed figures, representing the different agricultural operations of each season.

MADRAS COURIER

SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, the 22d. February, 1805.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Packets for the reception of Letters to be forwarded to England by the Honorable Company's Ships *Lady Jane Dundas, Lord Castlereagh, Marchioness of Exeter*, and *Lord Nelson*, under despatch for England, are now open at the General Post Office.

Fort St. George, 20th. February 1085.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Lieut. William Tytler, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate and Lieutenant, A. N. Bertram, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

Senior Major of Infantry Nathaniel Forbes, from the 20th Regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel vice Powis, deceased; date of Commission 5th. February 1805.

20th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain C. D. Bruce, to be Major, vice Forbes, promoted; Captain Lieut. J. M'Kenzie, to be Captain of a Company vice Bruce, and Lieut. J. A. Clason to be Capt Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie, date of Commission 5th February 1835.

1st. Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Joseph Haslewood, to be Major, vice Crewe, deceased; Captain Lieut. P. V. Agnew, to be Captain of a Company, vice Haslewood, and Lieut. P. D. Marett, to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Agnew, date of Commission 9th. February 1805.

Captain Lieutenant Nixon, of the Artillery, to proceed to England on furlough for three years.

Major Henry Nash, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Captain T. A. S. Ahmuty, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, having returned to India with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Governor in Council directs that they resume their rank on this Establishment accordingly.

Lieutenant Colonel Corner, from the 1st. is posted to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d. Battalion, vice Powis.

Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, (late promotion) is posted to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 1st Battalion.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1805.

Dispatches, of which the following Copies are published for general information, have been received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

TO His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUESS WELLESLEY, *Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform Your Lordship, that the Breach appearing in a sufficient state of forwardness, I determined to attempt the place again this afternoon.

The Storming Party moved out of the Trenches, where they had been lodged for the purpose, a little before 3 o'clock. I am sorry to add, that the ditch was found so broad & deep, that every attempt to pass it, proved unsuccessful, and the Party was obliged to return to the Trenches, without effecting their object.

The Troops behaved with their usual steadiness, but I fear, from the heavy fire they were unavoidably exposed to, for a considerable time that our loss has been severe.

I shall have the honor to forward Returns of the Killed and Wounded, as soon as possible.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp before Bhurtpore, Jan. 21, 1805.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing, in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 1st of Jan. 1825.

Total—Europeans	Killed	38	Wounded	222.
Natives	Ditto	31	Ditto	252
Ditto Missing		2		

OFFICERS, KILLED, WOUNDED & MISSING.

KILLED.

H. M. 76th Regiment.—Lieutenants D. Macrae and C. M. Bland.

2d Bat. 15th Regiment.—Lieut. Thos. Macgregor.

WOUNDED.

H. M. 75th Regiment.—Capt. Wm. Heffman—Lieut. Thos Graig—and Lieut. J. Craig Dumas.

Ditto 76th Regiment.—Lieuts. C. Templeton, James Macrae, and W. Bright.

Ditto 22d Regiment.—Captain Lindsay.

2d Bat. 9th N. I.—Lieutenant Trowers.

2d ditto 15th do.—Capt. Lieut. H. Addison.

2d ditto 22d do.—Lieuts Watson, Day, & Pollock.

Pioneers.—Lieut. Galloway.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Flank Companies of the European Regiment, in the Storm of the Town of Bhurtpore, January 25th, 1805.

Camp before Bhurtpore, January 25, 1805.

KILLED,—1 Corporal, 1 Private—Wounded 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 31 Privates—Missing 1 Private.

OFFICERS WOUNDED—Lieutenants Morris & Watson, the former severely.

TO His Excellency the Most Noble MARQUESS WELLESLEY, *Governor General &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that I yesterday morning detached the 1st. Regiment of N. Cavalry, and 1st. Bat. 15th. Regiment under the Command of Captain Welsh, of the former Corps, to meet a Convoy of Provisions, on its way from Muttra to my Camp.

The Detachment, having yesterday evening joined the Convoy, halted for the Night about six Coss from my Camp, and moved again at an early hour this morning.

The Detachment was attacked, on its march by a very considerable Body of Infantry with Guns, and the whole of the united Force of Cavalry belonging to Holkar, Ameer Khan and Bappoojee Scindiah, about four Coss from Camp, which obliged them to occupy a village, for the purpose of collecting the Convoy, and preserving it from the numerous Cavalry of the Enemy.

Immediately on hearing the firing, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Need, with His Majesty's 27th. Light Dragoons, and the 2d. Regiment of Native Cavalry, to proceed to the relief of the Party, whilst I followed with the Main Body of the Army.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Detachment under Captain Welsh made a most gallant defence, and immediately on the approach of Lieutenant Colonel Need, they moved out of the Village, charged, and totally routed the Enemy to whom they were opposed.

Great numbers of the Enemy were killed, and nearly forty Stands of Colors, and all the Artillery they had in the Field, consisting of four Guns, with their Tumbrils, fell into our hands.

This body of Infantry was commanded by Ameer Khan, who, (according to the information I have received from some of his Servants who were made prisoners), was so close pressed, that to prevent himself from being known, he stripped himself of his Clothes, and Arms, and is supposed to have escaped in that situation; some accounts render it probable that he has fallen, but on this subject I have no certain information.

Ameer Khan's Palankeen, with a complete suit of Armour, said to be his, has been brought into Camp, as has also Bappoojee Scindiah's Palankeen.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Troops engaged, for their good conduct and activity on this occasion, and I feel infinitely indebted to Captain Welsh, who commanded the Escort, for the gallantry with which he resisted the repeated attacks of a numerous Enemy.

Lieutenant Colonel Need is likewise entitled to my best thanks, for the activity and spirit, with which he charged and completed the route of the Enemy, whose loss has been very great.

I feel it particularly incumbent on me to mention the service rendered by Major Salkeld, the Deputy Quarter Master General, who carried my orders to Lieutenant Colonel Need, and proceeded to point out the road to that Officer; his services on this, as on every occasion, have been most conspicuous, for zeal and gallantry. I want words to express to your Lordship how infinitely I feel indebted to this meritorious Officer for the assistance he has rendered me in every instance, where I have had an opportunity of availing myself of his services.

I am happy to add, that our loss on this occasion, has not been considerable. Lieutenant Gordon, of the 15th. Native Infantry, and Cornet Erskine, of the 1st. Native Cavalry, have been Wounded, but I hope not dangerously. The number of Privates Wounded, does not exceed Twenty, and I believe only two men have been killed.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Camp before Bhurtpore, January 23d.* 1805. HALF PAST SEVEN, P. M.

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, January 8, 1805.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having received His Majesty's Warrant, empowering him to grant the local rank of Colonel to such Lieutenant Colonels of his Majesty's Service, as have been superseded in rank by the Lieutenant Colonels of the Company's attaining the rank of Colonel, by being appointed to the command of a Regiment, is pleased to publish it for the information of the Army.

GEORGE R.

Whereas, it has been represented unto us, that considerable inconvenience to the Service hath arisen, and continues to subsist, and that great injury is done to the Officers of our Troops serving in India, from the practice in the East India Company's Service, of conferring on a LIEUTENANT COLONEL when he succeeds by seniority to a Regiment, the rank of COLONEL, whatever may be the date of his Commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and without reference to his Standing, with the Officers of our Army, in consequence of which practice, the greater part of the Lieutenant Colonels of our Troops serving in India are at once superseded in Rank and Command by the Company's Officers, who had been considerably their Juniors as Lieutenant Colonels. With a view to remedy this evil, we are pleased to direct, that the local Rank of COLONEL shall be conferred upon all the LIEUTENANT COLONELS, of our Troops serving in INDIA, who as Lieutenant Colonels were Senior to the Company's Officers who have from time to time to time obtained the rank of Colonels, in consequence of their succeeding to Regiments, and that the said local Rank of Colonel shall have a priority of date to that of the Company's Officers, in reference to the dates of their respective Commissions as Lieut. Colonels.

It is our further Pleasure, that in future cases, where a Lieutenant Colonel of the Company's Service shall succeed to the rank of Colonel, such Lieutenant Colonels of our Army serving in India, as shall be Senior to the former, or of equal date, shall as a matter of course, obtain the local rank of Colonel in India, with a date conformable to that of the respective Commissions of Lieutenant Colonel.

And we do hereby give you full power and authority, to grant Commissions confirming the local rank of Colonel to the cases abovementioned.

And all such Officers, to whom you shall grant Commissions in the manner herein directed, are to be acknowledged, and command in the respective Stations, as if they had received Commissions from us.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this Tenth Day of April, in the Forty-fourth year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) HOBART.

COINAGE.

On this interesting subject, it may not be unacceptable to state the quantities of Specie coined since the time of *Elizabeth*.

	Gold.	Silver.
By Queen Elizabeth	12,000	4,532,938
James I.	800,000	1,700,000
Charles I.	1,723,000	5,776,544
Parliament and Cromwell.	....	1,000,000
Charles II.	8,500,0[illegible]	[illegible]
James II.	2,400,000	3,337,637
William III.	6,511,963	4,060,000
Anne.	1,300,000	1,391,626
George I	8,030,000	725,000
George II.	11,662,216	304,360
George III.	63,772,136	63,600

From this it is evident that the coinage of Silver has been greatly neglected during the last three reigns, and that the quantity in existence is somewhat inadequate to the circulation of the country.

LONDON,—27th. August.

Yesterday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when tenders were opened for engaging ships in the Company's service that have performed their contracted number of voyages.

Capt. Thomas Sanders of the *Travers*, took his final leave of the Court previous to departing for St. Helena and Bengal.

The South Hants Agricultural Society seem to value Brutal more than human excellence: it advertises a premium of four guineas to the best *ploughman*, and of five guineas to the best cart *stallion*; of two guineas to the best *dairy-maid*, and of three guineas to the best *cow*; of one guinea to the beast *shearer*, and of two guineas to the best *ram*.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

On the 8th. of August, being the day appointed for the final close of the poll at Brentford, every nerve was strained by both parties to collect and bring forward every vote they could muster, of the few that may be supposed to have remained unpolled. The eagerness of public anxiety so particularly alive to the result of this contest, at the same time prompted vast multitudes of persons of every description to go down to witness the extraordinary scene which was expected to accompany its close. The great number of Freeholders already polled, the smallness of the numbers that had voted on the last days, and the majority so considerable in such circumstances which Mr. *Mainwaring* possessed, left little room to expect an alteration in favour of Sir *Francis Burdett*. It was not till ten o'clock that any sensible alteration took place! at twelve Sir *Francis* had gained 40 on the poll of the day, and from that hour till half past two the Freeholders in his interest continued to pour in, while scarcely a person appeared for his opponent. In the last hour the numbers approached so close to an equality that every vote became a matter of the utmost interest, objections of every possible nature were raised, and the cases were argued with more heat and animosity than rational discussion. Very coarse language was in these instances held on both sides. The Sheriffs had as much to do to keep the peace between the parties, as to investigate the legality of the vote, or the validity of the objection; and in this respect the temper and good sense of Mr. Sheriff *Shaw* were eminently conspicuous. The mob without the Hustings having been content with simple clamour all the morning, on seeing such boisterous conduct within, appeared to feel itself called upon to go beyond the limit of mere empty noise. A hanging figure was held up and *lashed* very severely (supposed to be meant as a sarcasm on Mr. Mainwaring, as his friends called for the interposition of the Sheriffs to put a stop to the exhibition), the constables approached to put it down; a combat ensued, in which the constable in the van had his skull made the test of the hardness and weight of many a cudgel, but a number of his brethren coming to his assistance, the collective authority of the law, or their collective force, soon restored order.

During the last two hours of the poll, when the presence of the voters became extremely critical, the zeal of Sir *Francis Burdett's* friends was eminently conspicuous; Lord *Barrymore* brought up a set of voters in his barouche; Mr. Hare Townshend's four wheeled ship brought a valuable cargo; and Mr. Paul Methuen in his barouche and four, kept constantly making excursions on the road, taking the Freeholders in the interest of Sir Francis Burdett, and bringing them up to the Hustings with double speed. At a quarter before three Sir F. Burdett had arrived within ten of his opponent; from that time the polling almost ceased, but some odd persons still came in for Sir Francis, and there were above half a dozen ready to offer themselves at the moment the poll closed.

The last person who voted was Mr. *Burchall* late Under Sheriff of Middlesex, and superseded in the office of Treasurer of the county by Mr. G. B. Mainwaring, the present candidate. Mr. Burchall, we are informed, had determined not to vote unless in the last necessity, lest his vote should be supposed to proceed from personal interest: If he could have wished for an opportunity to gratify by his vote any personal feeling by which he may be supposed to be actuated, he was said to have had that opportunity in the fullest sense this day, for it was told at one time, that by his vote Sir Francis Burdett obtained a majority of *one* on the entire poll. Mr. Burchall had but just tendered his vote, his name was just entered, and he but held the book in his hand to swear, when the moment for shutting the books arrived. An altercation, or more properly a scuffle arose, to decide whether his vote should be allowed or not.—Colonel Gibbons and Mr. Mellish contended that it should not be allowed. Mr.—— and Mr. Robinson contended that it should. This dispute proceeded to the length of collaring, in which Mr. Robinson appeared to have the advantage of Mr. Mellish. The Sheriff then came up and appeased the riot. After some argument, the vote was allowed.

The Sheriffs having retired to their box, a number of the votes in the interest of Sir F. Burdett, challenged by Mr. Mainwaring's agents, were called up to be argued. After proceeding some time Mr. Courthope and Mr. Serjeant Letton, on the part of Mr. Mainwaring, said that the poll-books should have been completely shut at three o'clock, and the return made according to the majority of valid votes.

Mr. Clifford and Mr. Plomer argued in reply, that these disputed votes should be decided before the poll was summed up. The Sheriffs having retired to consult, declared their determination on their return to have these votes argued and decided on. It was said at this time that Sir F. Burdett had, on the close of the poll, 2826.—Mr. Mainwaring 2825.—Majority for Sir F. Burdett 1.

It was said shortly after that at the close of the general poll Sir Francis had a majority of one by his own books, but that Mr. Mainwaring had a majority of five by the Sheriffs books.

At the close of the arguments on these disputed votes, it was stated, that those disputed on the part of Sir Francis, were allowed in sufficient number to give him a majority of seven on the whole.

The numbers on this day's poll, exclusive of disputed votes, are said to have been—

For *Sir Francis Burdett* - 190
Mr. Mainwaring - 103
Majority——87

giving a majority of ONE on the whole poll for Sir F. Burdett.

The crowd was immense all the time, and the popular cry so vehement against Mr. *Mainwaring's* party, that it was deemed prudent to station *picquets* from the Staffordshire Militia on the Surrey side of the Thames, opposite to Mr. *Harrington's* house, who communicated with the barracks, and with a troop of the 9th. Light Dragoons drawn out on Kew Green, all of whom, had any serious disturbance arisen, might have been collected in the town of Brentford in the space of ten minutes. From all we saw and heard, however, their attendance was not required.

Mr. *Mainwaring* left the Hustings with his father, before the Sheriffs came forward to adjourn the meeting (seven o'clock). Sir *Francis Burdett* delayed setting out for town for a considerable time, because his horses had not arrived, and from a wish to avoid the troublesome attentions of the mob, which was determined by main force to chair him. It was not till past eight o'clock, that he left the ground in front of the Hustings in his post chaise, drawn by four horses, lent him by some of his friends, his own horses met him before he had advanced many yards and returned after him. The throng of carriages, horsemen, and persons on foot, that followed and occupied all the way from Brentford to London, so as to render it almost impervious to carriages and persons passing in the opposite direction, is indescribable and inconceivable. The windows in the town of Brentford, and all along the road were filled with females, many of them dressed, in the first style of elegance, and surpassing in beauty. The name of Sir *Francis Burdett* was pronounced with enthusiasm by all of them, and his colour decorated their bosoms. The procession came so exceedingly slow, that though it left, Brentford soon after eight, it did not reach London till past eleven. The crowd of pedestrians which filled the footways all the way to Brentford, had thickened so much on the approach to town as to be a cause of continued alarm and danger: The carriages sometimes broke out of the line, and set forward at a rapid start, in order to gain on those going in the regular track, and thus the pedestrians who incautiously mingled with the carriages and horses were in continued danger of being run over, and one or two accidents of this kind actually did happen.—When the procession arrived at Hammersmith it was nearly dark, and a new testimony of the public devotion to the cause of Sir *F. Burdett* was exhibited by an universal display of lights, not in a regular illumination, though some houses were regularly illuminated, but in such numbers as to afford a perfect view of every thing that passed. This contributed much to the safety of the multitude, who were now pell-mell, horse and foot, on the tops of carriages, on the boxes, and behind. From Knightsbridge to Hyde Park Turnpike was but one compact mass, a body which moved by one impulse. There was no vacant space, for the moment one foot moved another occupied its place. In Piccadilly the expectant crowd was scarcely less numerous down to the top of St. James's-street, the streets being filled with men in motion, the walls with men seated upon them, the windows with beautiful females of the first fashion. The exultation at the success of Sir *F. Burdett* was universal and enthusiastic. Never have we witnessed such evidence of popular favour. Even the zeal displayed in favour of the cause of Sir *Francis Burdett* in 1802, surpassing every display of popularity that was ever seen before, was itself surpassed by this.

The greatest anxiety prevailed until the exact state of the poll arrived at Sir *Francis's* Committee-room, which was not until nearly eight o'clock. From eight until eleven the crowd continued to increase; almost every individual wore branches of laurel, and the favours of the popular candidate. Sir *Francis* arrived in town about a quarter after eleven, when every mark of popular approbation was shewn in the most enthusiastic manner possible. Opposite to Sir *Francis's* residence many of his most zealous partisans among the lower orders had provided themselves with links and flambeaux to give the surrounding spectators an opportunity of seeing him, and a party with a transparency, having the word *Victory*, went round the neighbourhood of Bond-street, to oblige the inhabitants to illuminate, which was done partially, but in Piccadilly it was general. The Duchess of *Devonshire*, and a large party of distinguished Ladies were in Sir *Francis's* house, where they were seen by the crowd, and repeatedly cheered. Lord *Barrymore*, Mr. *Paul Methuen*, and many other active friends in the cause, were in their curricles.

About half past eleven the procession arrived in the Strand, and reached the Crown and Anchor before twelve. Previous to its appearance, the populace caused most of the houses to be illuminated; and the acclamations of the immense multitude, as it passed along, were beyond any thing ever witnessed in the metropolies on a similar occasion. It commenced with about a dozen horsemen, two and two, each carrying a purple flag. These were followed by upwards of 50 more persons on horseback, carrying branches of laurel, &c. Then came the first band of music, followed by Sir *Francis Burdett* in his chariot and four, accompanied by some friends. Another band of music next appeared, and an immense string of carriages closed the procession.

During the whole of the day, Piccadilly was crowded with people passing to and from Sir *Francis's* house; the number of vehicles which went down the road to Brentford was incalculable. Towards five o'clock in the afternoon the multitude assembled in Piccadilly could not be less than five thousand; the wall of the Green Park, and that belonging to Devonshire-house, were covered with spectators. Public expectation was never raised to a higher pitch than on this occasion, the trees in the Park, every window, and the roofs of every house were equally crowded as the public streets. Every hackney coach, post chaise, gig, cart, and waggon in town, were all placed in a state of requisition.

CROWN and ANCHOR MEETING.

August 15th.—A very numerous meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex, in the interest of *Sir Francis Burdett*, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of opening a Subscription to defray the expences of the late Election.—A little before one o'clock *Peter Moore, Esq.* member for Coventry, was unanimously called to the Chair; and having seated himself.

Mr. Moore proceeded to explain the object of the Meeting.—I trust, Gentlemen, said, he, that those who are acquainted with my political character and conduct, can have no room to doubt that, when I am called on by my fellow subjects to perform any duty in which their intests are concerned, I shall be ever ready to obey the call, and to answer that summons, which, on the present occasion, I feel to be so essentially founded in honour and in truth. Anxiously, however, do I wish, that the performance of this duty had been committed to abler hands: for my mind is so loaded with the accumulated insults and outrages which have been offered to the independence of the county, and to the liberties of the country at large; my feelings are so wounded and worked upon by the whole of that intolerable scene, which has lately passed under our eyes, that I am wholly unable either to do justice to them, or to the call with which you, Gentlemen, have honoured me. With my sentiments respecting the proceeding of the late election, you are already, Gentleman, sufficiently acquainted; I shall not therefore now detain your attention, by any unnecessary repetition of them; you still, no doubt, feel indignant at the conduct pursued throughout the whole of that contest by the church, by the magistracy, and by all the public Officers; a conduct which, in every respect, was as abhorred from the spirit that should guide them, as it was irreconcileable with the duty which they were bound to perform. To frustrate the aim of such a conspiracy, and to draw down upon it that odium and execration which it so loudly calls for, should now, Gentlemen, be the object of your attention and your exertions. In what sort of a situation is it attempted to place us: or what is the opinion which our opponent, or rather the tool of our opponents, entertains of us, or endeavours to impress upon the minds of others? I will here, Gentlemen, refer you to a passage in the concluding address of our opponent, in which that opinion is very undisguisedly expressed. In that address this *independent* Gentleman tells the Freeholders of Middlesex, that "he cannot refrain from congratulating them on a victory which *they* have enabled him to obtain over a *faction* as desperate as it is enterprising; a *faction* which hesitates at nothing to attain its ends, and which is no less inimical to the *People* whom it flatters, than to the *Throne*, which it means to *subvert*.". This language, Gentleman was not the result of that hurry and hate which are wont to accompay the turbulent moments of a popular election, when the mind is distempered and infuriated; but they are calm deliberate dictates of those who, in quiet and in silence meditated those insults and calumnies by which the dignity of the county was to be degraded and insulted. Such, Gentlemen, was the studied language of *Mr. Mainwaring* and his supporters. Let us see how it is adapted. Let us examine, by contrast, with the conduct of what side it most properly belongs. They say we aim at subverting the throne; we say that those insidiously aim at subverting the Monarchy, who

endeavour to ſubvert the Conſtitution and the liberty of the people, on which is moſt firmly founded the ſtability of the throne. We are anxious to maintain the Monarchy, by maintaining the principles of the conſtitution, and the rights and privileges of the people. We act like the free ſubjects of a conſtitutional Sovereign; they would degrade us into the abject ſlaves of a tyrannic chief. In ſhort, they would league againſt us the principal prop from which the conſtitution ſhould derive ſupport. They would inſtigate the church to aſſail us by virulence and violence, and by every thing but what was breathed by the mild ſpirit of the goſpel. The Magiſtrates they would impel to aſſociate together, and to grant licences to each other to forward their particular purpoſes, and who, inſtead of coolly and quietly conſulting in their cabinet, and acting with that ſolemnity which ſhould be inſeparably connected with the exerciſe of their fuctnions, wantonly quitted their quarters, and acted any part but that grave and ſolemn one, which they were called upon to act by the wiſe proviſions of the Conſtitution. But even theſe were but ſecondary conſiderations. The queſtion now was not who was our repreſentative; but whether all ſhould be permitted to be ſwept away, on which reſted the rights and privileges of the people, and whether we ſhould maintain inviolate the principles of the conſtitution, the elective franchiſes of the county, in a word, all that was dear to the hearts and conſolatory to the pride of Engliſhmen?

As to our late candidate, I will only aſk whether or not he has done his duty!—We all know and feel that he has—*(Loud Applauſes)*—and having done ſo, is it right that he ſhould now be put out of the field? What then remains to be performed? The duty now to be performed? devolves on the County of Middleſex at large, & not only on that county, but on every county & part of the Britiſh Empire, & indeed on the whole world. Sir F. Burdett has ſet us a brilliant example, an example that has nearly ſurpaſſed any that has ever been exhibited to men who underſtood the bleſſings of a free conſtitution, of a conſtitution which admitted a limited Monarchy was only great and glorious, inaſmuch, as it protected the rights, and promoted the glory of a great and glorious Empire. Such were the doctrines which the preſent meeting was anxious to maintain: thoſe who attempted to ſet up the contrary, I will not heſitate to pronounce the enemies of the conſtitution, the enemies of the Monarchy.—*(Loud Applauſes.)* Our call then was, not on the county of Middleſex only, but on the whole kingdom, to come forward on the preſent occaſion, and to evince the tender regard they felt for the liberties and conſtitution of the country, by the endeavours they would now make to ſupport them againſt an unprincipled corrupt aggreſſion. This was the ſubject on which they were aſſembled to deliberate, a ſubject than which none could poſſeſs more of importance, dignity, and virtue. What the meeting had to propoſe, would be found in the reſolutions which had been drawn up to embody it, and which would now be ſubmitted to the conſideration and the ſanction of the meeting.

Mr. *Hare Townſhend* ſuggeſted, that as this was a cauſe not peculiar to the county of Middleſex, but equally involving the rights of the whole country, he ſhould propoſe that the reſolutions agreed to ſhould be publiſhed in all the London Newſpapers, and the principal Newſpapers in the country, and that places ſhould be appointed to receive ſubſcriptions in every county. It was a point of the utmoſt importance to every Engliſhman to have it aſcertained, whether his repreſentative in Parliament ſhould be appointed by the *Sheriff*, or choſen by the ſuffrages of the *Electors*.

By the deſire of the meeting the ſubſcription books were then produced, and Major *Cartwright* and Mr. *Hare Townſhend* received the contributions of thoſe who had come prepared; thoſe who had not money about them to the a. they wiſhed to ſubſcribe, put down their addreſſes and the particular ſums which are to be paid to-morrow or the day after, into the Banking-houſe of Meſſrs. *Coutts*, for the account of the Committee appointed by the meeting. The ſubſcription was not introduced in the uſual way, by the collection of the names of a few leading individuals giving great ſums, which are loudly announced with a view to obtain from others more than they were before diſpoſed to give, but which have more frequently the effect of terrifying the leſs rich, by the contraſt of their ſmall contribution with the great donations of the more fortunate. Every perſon gave his money or his check into the hands of the treaſurers, without any notice being taken of its amount; or entered his name and reſidence in the book with the ſum for which he may be called upon, if he did not previouſly pay it The amount muſt have been very great, for beſides two ſums of 500l. and a very conſiderable number of 100l. the contributions of 50l. 25l. 20l. 10l. and 5l. were innumerable; few ſubſcribed leſs than 2l. none leſs than 1l.; and we believe, there was not an inſtance of what is ſo common at public meetings that terminate in a ſubſcription, perſons leaving the room without ſubſcribing. The amount before the meeting broke up was about 4500l.

INVASION.

THATCHED-HOUSE TAVERN MEETING.

Yeſterday a meeting was held as this tavern, purſuant to public advertiſement, of the Noblemen, Clergy, and Gentlemen of weſt end of the town, to conſider of the moſt effectual means of affording prompt aſſiſtance voluntarily to Government, with horſes and carriages for the conveyance of troops to the army, in the event of invaſion. Lord *Hawkeſbury* was called to the chair. A model of the contrivance to be flung on the ſprings of carriages, was exhibited oppoſite to the entrance into the tavern in St. James's-ſtreet, for the inſpection of thoſe who attended.

The Noble Chairman opened the proceedings, by explaining the object for which the meeting had been called. Any objection, he obſerved, which Gentlemen might have entertained againſt contributing their carriages for this ſervice, from a juſt apprehenſion of injury to them, was altogether removed by the contrivance which was to be ſubſtituted for the bodies of the carriages.

In anſwer to a queſtion put by one of the Gentlemen preſent, his Lordſhip and Sir *Brook Watſon* ſaid, that ſuch Gentlemen as were liable to be called from town might make their ſubſcription conditional, by inſerting the words, "*if in town.*" The Commiſſary General, however, added, that *The Criſis* was probably not ſo diſtant, but that Gentlemen who ſuppoſed they might leave town for the country before the occaſion ſhould arrive, would ſtill be in town. In anſwer to a queſtion reſpecting cart horſes, carts and waggons, Sir Brooke obſerved, that they would be very ſerviceable, as it would not be neceſſary to forward the whole of the troops with the ſame rapidity. The company of carmen, he ſaid, had already particularly ſubſcribed 1000 horſes, and 400 carts of waggons.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, then proceeded to ſet down their names, with the number of carriages they could ſupply; after which the meeting broke up. The meeting, though reſpectable, was not numerous. Amongſt thoſe who attended we noticed Lords *Hood*, *Camden*, *Hawkeſbury*, and *Dunlo*, Meſſrs. *Wilberforce*, *Henry Thorton*, and *Sturgreſs Bourne.*

LONDON.—9th, October.

We have repeatedly ſtated that Auſtria, from prudential motives, is not at preſent included in the arrangemtnts between this country and Ruſſia. The treaty, or *projet* of a treaty, which was laſt week ſigned by Lord Harrowby and Count Woronzow, has been ſent off to Peterſburgh, for the ratification of his Imperial Majeſty.

The Camp at Barham Downs is now completely formed, and the whole of the troops were reviewed on Tueſday by the General of the Diſtrict. The report of an important expedition being on the tapis, gains additional credit daily.

Arrived the Britannia 110, Rear Admiral Northeſk, from the Channel fleet; Admiral Cornwallis encountered a gale of wind off Breſt on his blockading ſtation, laſt Friday and Saturday: it blew for 36 hours a terrible ſquall at S. S. W.; but the perſevering Admiral never made any ſignal to bear away for Plymouth or Torbay, till the fury of the gale had abated, when the ſignal was made for bearing away for the latter place.

It is ſuppoſed the Admiral will reſume his ſtation, in a day or two.

Lady *Saliſbury*, who died in a few days ſince at her houſe in Harley-ſtreet, has bequeathed to Sir *Thomas Saliſbury*, her nephew, 30,000l. and to *Mr. Saliſbury* (the younger brother to Sir *Thomas*,) the bulk of her fortune eſtimated at upwards of two hundred thouſand pounds.

Inſtructions have been iſſued from Admiral Lord *Keith*, for the line of conduct to be adopted by the different flotillas employed for the defence of the coaſt.

In caſe of being obliged to take ſhelter any where in bad weather, it is expected that the loyal crews will uſe every poſſible exertion to regain their former ſtation, and join their friends; and in the event of ſubduing any of the enemy's veſſels or boats, it is directed that they ſhall cut away their maſts, rigging, cables anchors, rudder, &c. for which purpoſe they ſhould go forth, provided with axes, hatchets, ſaws, or choppers, and throw overboard their boats, and all the arms that may be found on board them, but not to take poſſeſſion of them, or take the people out, until the whole ſhall be diſcomfited.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held, when the *Surat Caſtle*, India built ſhip of 1140 tons burthen, was taken up to bring home teas from China, and, on her return, is to be engaged by the Company for four voyages.

Yaſterday the ballot at the General Court held at the Eaſt India Houſe, was reſpectably attended, and the queſtion was carried in favour of *Mr. James Henry Caſmajor's* return to Madras, with his rank in the Company's ſervice.

Sir *Charles Aſgill* is going over to Ireland to reſume a Military Command; he is to have Meath, Louth, and Drogheda, within his diſtrict. Major General *Archer* is to be ſecond in that command.

Lord *Nelſon* has found himſelf compelled to ſolicit permiſſion of the Admiralty to reſign his command off Toulon, on account of extreme ill health.

His Majeſty's Miniſters have been pleaſed to conſent, that in eaſe of a rupture with Spain, the Spaniſh veſſels now in the ports of Great Britain, ſhall be permitted to load or take in the remainder of their cargoes, and to proceed with paſſports, to the port of their deſtination.

LONDON,—14th October.

We yeſterday received Continental Papers to the 6th Inſt. They contain little more than the details of new changes operated in Germany,—The Elector of Heſſe, is to be put in poſſeſſion of the city of Francfort, with the diſtrict of Aſchaffenbourg. Ratiſhon is to be ceded to the Arch-Chancellor, and the Elector of Bavaria is to be indemnified in Franconia, &c. The King of Pruſſia is to be gratified by the poſſeſſion of the *Free Imperial* city of Nuremberg. The Briſgau is alſo transferred to the Elector of Baden.

We have to congratulate our Readers on the ſafe arrival of the homeward bound Eaſt India fleet. The Hugh Inglis and the Prince of Wales are the only miſſing ſhips.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated September 28, ſays, that the King of Sweden has ſent Baron D'Armfeldt, as his Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to Berlin, to open a very important negociation with that Court. Guſtavus delivered to his Ambaſſador a letter in his own hand writing, addreſſed to the King of Pruſſia.

A very important negociation is on foot between the King of Sweden and Alexander I. M. D'Oubrill has certainly left Mentz, and all intercourſe between Ruſſia and France is broken off.—All the Frenchmen ſtill remaining in the dominions of His Swediſh Majeſty, have received orders to quit them.

Some recent accounts affirm that an offer has been made by Bonaparte to give up Hanover to Pruſſia, to enſure its aſſiſtance againſt Ruſſia and Sweden in the war, which is now deemed inevitable. Different acconnts are given of the reſult.

Bonaparte is affirmed to have declared, that in twelve months the King of Sweden ſhould not be a Member of the Germanic Body, and twenty-five thouſand men have been ordered to march into Swediſh Pomerania. The Swediſh Troops have been collected, and three thouſand men thrown into the garriſon of Stralſund.

In Spain the horrors of famine have been aggravated by maladies of a very alarming nature and by the moſt dreadful Earthquakes. In addition to theſe evils, the ſubjection of their Government to the Court of St. Cloud, has laid the Britiſh Cabinet under the diſagreeable neceſſity of iſſuing orders to the Engliſh Cruizers to ſeize the Spaniſh Galleons, &c. that are bringing home the Treaſure from America.

The Engliſh Government profeſſes to have adopted this ſtep only as a meaſure of neceſſary precaution, to prevent the Specie, which is to be kept for the Spaniſh Government till a peace with France, from finding its way into the Treaſury of Bonaparte, and with a moſt generous and laudable regard to humanity, has declared that they ſhould regard all Spaniſh or Neutral veſſels, laden with grain or other proviſions, as Spaniſh or Neutral property, and allow them to paſs freely, it being the wiſh of his Britannic Majeſty to enſure the arrival of ſuch veſſels at their deſtined port without any obſtacle.

Meanwhile Ruſſian treops are daily paſſing the Dardenelles for Corfu, and the Ruſſians have begun to take poſſeſſion of a part of Albania ceded to them by *ſecret treaty* with the Turks. There are now upwards of 12,000 Ruſſians in the territories of the Republic of the ſeven Iſles. On the ſebject of the connection between Ruſſia and the Porte ſtrong remonſtrances have been made by the French Miniſter at Conſtantinople, which not having been attended with the deſired effect, the whole French troops in Italy are now ſaid to be on their march toward Brindiſi and the neighbouring Neapolitan coaſt, to embark for Greece. This army is ſtated to amount to 80,000 men, and freſh troops are daily on their way through Bolagna for the South of Italy. It is probable therefore, that ſhould the French be able to paſs the ſtrait of Otranto, the Turkiſh Territories in Europe will become the Theatre of a bloody and deciſive war.

What part the Emperor of Germany will take in theſe affairs, it is impoſſible to predict with certainty. Though he is ſaid to hold out his determination to maintain an *Armed Neu-*

trality, he will ſoon find that idea to be quite ridiculous, if the flames of war are once kindled around his dominions.

In ENGLAND every thing is in a ſtate of great preparation. It is preciſely in that ſituation in which its beſt friends would wiſh to be, with no brilliant or ſtriking events to record, while every valuable art, and every thing that can contribute to the happineſs of the inhabitants, is making a ſilent but ſenſible progreſs: trade flouriſhes, canals are conſtructing, and manufactures proſper.

Conſiderable differences ſubſiſt between Spain and America in conſequence of the late ceſſion of Louiſiana to the latter power. The Spaniards complain that the Americans wiſh to extend the limits of that province into Weſt Florida. The Spaniſh Governor of Florida has ſent a remonſtrance and proteſt on that ſubject to the repreſentative of the Government of the United ſtates in Louiſiana. M. Pinkney has left London on his way to the Court of Spain, to bring theſe differences to an amicable concluſion. The inhabitants of Louiſiana have addreſſed a Petition to the United ſtates to be allowed to form a ſeparate province, and to have a proper repreſentation in the ſtates of America.

Deſſalines had been defeated, with the loſs of a thouſand men, in an attack on the Spaniſh ſide of St. Domingo.

WHITEHALL, October 13th.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to William Burroughs, Eſq. late Advocate General of Bengal, and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten.

PRICE of STOCKS—October 13.

Three per Cent. Conſols 57⅜½
Four per Cent. Conſols 73¾⅞

LONDON,—23d. October.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has ordered all communication to be broken off between his dominions, and the Roman eccleſiaſtical ſtate.

The Ruſſian arms are ſaid to be making progreſs in Armenia, and an attempt is meditated againſt Mazanderan.

Confuſion and revolt prevail in every part of the Turkiſh Empire—in Servia, in Romelia, in Albania, Syria and Egypt.

Captain Hammond of the Lively Frigate, reached the Admiralty on the 19th. He brings the News of an engagement with four Spaniſh Frigates. The following are the details of this important affair.

A Squadron conſiſting of four Engliſh Frigates, the Indefatigable Capt. Graham Moore, the Meduſa, Capt. Gore, the Amphion, Capt. Sutton, and the Lively Captain Hammond, on the 5th. current, near St. Mary's, fell in with four Spaniſh veſſels bound from Rio de la Plata to Cadiz, with rich Cargoes and under the command of a Rear Admiral. Capt. Moore, the Engliſh Commodore, in conſequence of his inſtructions ſent an officer on board the Spaniſh Admiral, to notify his orders to detain the Gallions of that nation. After ſome deliberation the Spaniſh Admiral anſwered in polite terms, that he had heard nothing of hoſtilities between his Country and England, and could not agree to ſuch detention. This anſwer being reported to Captain Moore, and the Spaniſh Admiral perſiſting, the Commodore hoiſted his flag, and fired a ſhot among the rigging of the Spaniſh veſſel to bring her to. An action immediately commenced, and ſoon became very hot.

In leſs than a quarter of an hour one of the Gallions blew up. The other three ſtill continued their fire for ſome minutes. Two at laſt ſtruck, the third attempted to eſcape: but ſhe too, being followed and again attacked by the Lively alſo ſtruck, though not till after an obſtinate reſiſtance of about ten minutes. This laſt veſſel was the *La Fama* of 34 guns and 300 men. The loſs of men on board the Gallions is ſtated to have been conſiderable, beſides that of the ſhip which blew up, nearly the whole craw of which periſhed. The three Gallions are *La Fama*, *La Medea*, and *La Clara*. Their Cargoes conſiſting partly of ſilver muſt be of great value. They are ſaid to be worth a million Sterling. On the 17th Captain Hammond arrived at Portſmouth on board the Lively, with his prize La Fama, and on the 19th at noon, the Indefatigable and Amphion reached the ſame place with the Medea and Clara. The Spaniſh Officers are at large on their parole, the Sailors though kept on board are not treated as priſoners of war, and receive the ſame pay as the Engliſh Sailors.

As yet no official notice has been taken of this event, but a miniſterial paper has the following paragraph:—

"We are authorized to announce, that the orders which our Government has iſſued reſpecting Spaniſh veſſels have been given only as a meaſure of precaution. Conſequently we muſt not conſider what has happened as an undoubted proof of a war with Spain, but as an argument that our Government does not wiſh to let itſelf be taken advantage of."

We learn that three other Spaniſh Frigates laden with dollars, were to ſail from La Plata a fortnight after thoſe that have been taken. On the other hand the Spaniſh Brig, *St. Joſeph* and another veſſel of the ſame nation, *St. Eſperanza*, whoſe Cargo had been landed, have been ſeized at Cowes on the 18th, by an order from the Admiralty.

A confidential letter from Berlin, dated on the 25th ultimo, ſtates, that Laforeſt has uſed every art to induce the Pruſſian Court to form a defenſive alliance with France, in order to oblige Ruſſia not to diſturb the peace of the Continent; but neither the letters of Buonaparte, nor the intreaties, perſuaſions nor intrigues of Laforeſt, could change the determination of our King not to form any connection which may make him a party in the war—as a laſt effort, Bonaparte ſent here a *ci-devant* Count d'Arberg, and an officer of his Staff, with a *Carte-blanche*. The guarantee of the Electorate of Hanover to the King's Brother, Prince Henry, lately betrothed to a Daniſh Princeſs, is ſaid to be the leaſt that D'Arberg has offered.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has ſent one of his principal officers to Grodno to compliment Louis on his recent eſcape, and to make every arrangement that can conduce to his accomodation there. It is ſaid that the Emperor will pay a viſit to this illuſtrious exile previous to his return to Peterſburgh.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, 26th. October 1804.

On the night between Wedneſday and Thurſday (the 24th. and 25th.) about 300 French troops, ſent from Harbourgh, landed at the place called Hambourger Berg: from whence they proceeded to a Country houſe inhabited by the *Charge D'Affaires* of the Court of London, forced the doors, and ſeized all his papers, and even his perſon. The Charge D'Affairs (Sir George Rumbold) has been carried by the the French to Harbourg, and this morning was removed ſtill farther. This event was not known here till all was over, and the French had diſappeared.

The impreſſion which this News has made at home we have not yet learnt, but it is ſaid that the King of *Pruſſia* has ſtarted, for a moment, from his long and fatal ſlumber, and has indicated great reſentment at this infamous violation of the territory under his protection.

Some hopes however ſtill remain, and it muſt be painful indeed to thoſe who recollect what Europe once was, to turn for them towards *Ruſſia*. The Miniſter of that power after ſeeing his maſter duped in every ſtage of his negotiation with Bonaparte, and every article of the private treaty between the two powers infamouſly and ſhameleſsly violated, after ſubmitting, as he intimates, to perſonal inſults, within the precincts of the Imperial Palace, has at laſt aſked the neceſſary paſsports to leave Paris. Two very important notes of the Ruſſian Miniſter appear in the lateſt continental papers. The firſt is dated in July, recapitulates a long liſt of grievances, and concludes with demanding, 1ſt. That in conformity with the 4th. and 5th. Articles of the ſecret convention of the 11th. Oct. 1801, the French troops ſhould evacuate Naples. 2dly. That agreeably to the 2d. Article of the ſame treaty, the affairs of Italy ſhould be ſettled on an equitable baſis. 3dly. That in conformity with the 6th. Article, an indemnity ſhould be granted to the King of Sardinia for the loſſes ſuſtained in Italy. 4thly. That the French troops ſhould evacuate the North of Germany, and reſpect the neutrality of the Germanic Body—To all theſe demands a categorical anſwer is required.

The laſt Note is dated 16th Auguſt, and from it we learn that no ſatisfaction had been received, nor any ſufficient anſwer given to his former note.

That part of it which relates to himſelf is particularly curious. After recapitulating the infractions of the agreement with the French Government he adds, "To ſo many motives for diſcontent which related to the grand intereſts of Europe, the French Government has added whatever it was poſſible to do directly againſt the Court of Ruſſia, by the injurious aſſertions which it has advanced and circulated againſt the Miniſter honored with the confidence of His Majeſty, *by the ſcenes which the Ruſſian Envoy has been obliged to witneſs at the Tuileries*, and by the miſplaced eagerneſs with which the Cabinet of St. Cloud has perſecuted the Ruſſians employed in the foreign department. Finally by the unheard of meaſure of making the Pope deliver up an individual who was a naturalized Ruſſian, without regard to the repreſetations and remonſtrances of His Imperial Majeſty on this ſubject."

The alluſion to the *ſcenes which that Envoy had been obliged to witneſs at the Tuileries*, gives ſome color to the report that the ſcene formerly acted againſt Lord Whitworth, had been repeated towards the Ruſſian Envoy; but the whole article ſhews that Bonaparte, finding probably that ſome obſtacles were thrown in the way of his attempts at univerſal domination by the long eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of diplomacy, has aſſiduauſly directed his moſt earneſt and decided attack againſt this remaining Bulwark of the independance and happineſs of Europe. His attempt againſt Mr. Drake and Mr. Smith, his flagitious conduct towards Sir George Rumbold, and the infamous calumnies againſt Mr. Frere and Mr. Eliot are a part of the ſame ſyſtem which he has indicated againſt the Ruſſian Miniſters.

The Note concludes with obſerving that fortuately there is no neceſſity for the exiſtence of any political connection between France and Ruſſia, that the Ruſſian Miniſter will leave Paris, but the French Government muſt decide whether war is to follow.

SIR EDWARD COKE.

The original manuſcript of Sir Edward Coke's Commentary upon the Tenures of Littleton has been lately diſcovered in the Britiſh Muſeum, where it had eſcaped the obſervation not only of the learned gentlemen, who ſome years ago publiſhed a new edition of this invaluable work, but alſo of all the librarians. It is an extremely thick book, ſmall octavo ſize, and the leaves are very cloſely written upon. At the beginning, are ſome very curious particulars of Sir Edward Coke's life, in his own hand writing, which ſhew many inaccuracies in his biographers, It appears to have been formerly ornamented with a very rich embroidery, wrought by Sir Edward's daughter; but of this, few traces at preſent remain. An edition of Littleton, printed in the year 1572, by Tottill, is inſerted about the middle of the book, which is curious from noticing, by a particular mark, the various interpolations and additions which had been at different times made on the original work.

Sir Edward, in the title page, has quaintly alluded to his Commentary in theſe two lines:—

UBI MEL, IBI MUSCÆ;
UBI UBER, IBI PUBER.

14th Oct. 1804.—Capt. Rogers of the *Admiral Apliu*, arrived at the India Houſe, on Wedneſday from Bengal. He defended himſelf againſt the charges of neglect *in not ſinking the letters*, and aſſerted that the official Packets were ſunk, previous to the Ship's ſtriking to the Pſyche therefore the letters that the enemy got into their poſſeſſion, were thoſe that were ſent to Portſmouth, during his detention after ſhe had received her regular diſpatches. The Court returned him thanks for his meritorious conduct, in the vigorous defence of his Ship.

Letters are received from Holland, which confirm the reports of the great diſcontents amongſt the Dutch Troops.—The following circumſtances are related of the army under Marmont, encamped at Zeiſt:—That General had repeatedly boaſted of his ability to embark the whole of the army in the camp in 4 hours; this declaration he made to ſeveral Members of the diplomatic Corps, particularly to the Ruſſian Miniſter; but upon ordering ſome movements preparatory to the embarkation of the the troops, *they peremptorily refuſed to embark*, declaring their willingneſs to march to any part of the continent, but their firm determination *never to quit land.*

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the India Houſe, when the following Captains were ſworn into the command of their reſpective ſhips, viz.—Warren Haſtings, T. Larkins, St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China—Abergavenny, J. Wordſworth, Bengal and China—Henry Addington, J. Kirkpatrick, Bombay & China.

The laſt New York Papers, confirm what we have already ſtated, that the general ſentimant in that country was, that a war between the United States and Spain was not improbable.

Peterſburgh, 1ſt. Oct.—As ſoon as Bonaparte's Ultimatum which has been categorically demanded by the Emperor arrives, the politics of this Court will aſſume a decided tone, and ſuch has been the prudent foreſight of Government, that it is prepared to ſet 300,000 men in motion at an hours notice.

A private letter from Paris, under date the 26th ult. ſtates, that immediately after the report of the Governor of the Iſle de France, General Decaen, concerning Linois's conduct in his engagement with the Engliſh China fleet, had been laid before Bonaparte, at Aix-la-Chapelle, he had given his permiſſion for its inſertion in the *Moniteur*: he ordered the Miniſter of the Marine Department, Dacres, to write to General Decaen, not only to ſuſpend and deprive Linois of his command, but to arreſt him, and and ſend him home a priſoner with the firſt *ſafe* opportunity. An American ſhip is ſaid to have been already hired to carry out theſe orders; and, as ſoon as Linois arrives in France, he is to be tried by a Naval Military Commiſſion. Of hi fate, little doubt remains, particularly as the ſhip which carried to France Decean's deſpatches, brought one hundred thouſand dollars belonging to Linois, which have been *borrowed* by the Imperial Treaſury. Linois' own report is to ſerve as evidence againſt him, and is therefore, not publiſhed; but it is ſaid to contain ſevere complaints againſt the Batavian Admiral Hartſink, for not co-operating with him, and againſt the Dutch Governors of the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia.

The Purſer of the General Stuart, Eaſt Indiaman, Captain Mortimer, arrived at the India Houſe yeſterday, with an account of the ſafe arrival of that ſhip in the Channel, for which ſome apprehenſions had been entertained. We are ſorry to learn, that there are great fears for the Prince of Wales Indiaman, which was laſt ſeen, in the utmoſt diſtreſs, off the Cape of Good Hope.